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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 109 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
9th May	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th May	MASULA*	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
12th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
2nd June	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
10th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	18097	MOOLTAN

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

6th May ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf ports.
6th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th ,, ..	CHAKLA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS will be suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

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Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A Yamavita.	5339	28th April	12th May
Hakata Maru.	Matsushita.	5970	16th May	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a finid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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AUCTION SALE OF THE INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under the instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc, etc. The above will be on view on the sale day.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
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This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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AGENTS WANTED.
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ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
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Agent.

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The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For farther particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle, to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, Bombay Chronicle, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced CLERK experienced in the line of machinery. Preference will be given to a shorthand typist. Knowledge of Gujrati and Marathi languages essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 23208

WANTED—Up-country competent and commercially experienced ACCOUNTANT, security Rs. 7,000, in cash, interest 7½ per cent. salary Rs. 100 to 150, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1114

WANTED—Up-country, a STOREKEEPER, who must have worked in the engineering firm, salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications, cash security Rs. 7,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply to Box No. 770 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1114B

WANTED—Up-country, a thoroughly experienced ENGINEER, capable enough take charge a General Engineering concern, must know estimating security Rs. 10,000 interest 7½ per cent., salary Rs. 350 to 450 per mensem and 3 per cent. of business nett profits. Apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1114

WANTED for THE D. J. SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI, from 20th June, 1925, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of PERSIAN on monthly salary of Rs. 150—15—300 with Provident Fund benefits. Wanted qualified Persian in the first instance; in the next qualified Indian able to converse freely in Persian. Probationary period one year. Even maximum salary may be granted, if qualifications high. Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience and qualifications, and date by which applicant would join if selected, to reach before 31st May, 1925. S. C. SHAHANI, Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi.
A 23219

WANTED—An experienced HEAD MASTER for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad Baria State from 1st June, 1925. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. A science hand will be preferred. Apply sharp stating age, optional subject, nationality and terms. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State. The Secretariat, Devgad Baria. 4th May, 1925.
A 23229

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE and an UNDER-GRADUATE or a MATRIC strong in Sanskrit for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad Baria State from 1st June, 1925. Starting salary Rs. 65 and Rs. 40/- respectively with prospects. Apply sharp. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State. The Secretariat, Devgad Baria, 4th May, 1925.
A 23228

WANTED for the N. E. D. CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KARACHI, (1) One PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING on a salary of Rs. 300-20-500, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. Applicants must be Graduates in Engineering of a recognised University and should state experience since graduation. (2) One Professor of Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 300-20-500, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. Applicants must be Graduates in Mathematics of a recognised University, and should state experience since graduation. Applications for both posts should reach the PRINCIPAL before the 20th May, 1925, at the latest.
A 23218

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MATRIC and B. A. Pay 70—3—150;110—5—250. Cycle allowance; Free quarters enclose stamp for reply. Permanent. Apply sharp LOKAMANYA LIBRARY, Baroda.
A R1120

WANTED—Intelligent young men to enter competition of Hundred Rupees Prize. Particulars post free from WAGH & CO., Chemists, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R1106

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC CLERK and BOOK KEEPER with nearly 20 years' experience in India and abroad wants SERVICES anywhere in India. Holds War Medal and excellent references. Please correspond to Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1107

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only; an AIRY BUNGALOW at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College.
C R1102

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE. One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

DELICIOUS ROSE LICHEE 600 for Rs. 7/- free delivery, Bombay Presidency, Punjab or Simla. Advance, D. M. DUTTA AND CO., Kanhali Gardens, Muzafferpur.
F R1115

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA CURED.—DR. J. N. CHOWDHURY says "It gives me pleasure to send you a few words of testimony about your cure for Leprosy, etc. It has perfectly cured some of my patients." Rs. 7/8 per week. Particulars free "SHRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R1116

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for six questions Re. 1: 1 year reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2; whole life Rs. 3. Testimonials numerous. Send time and date of birth or writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A. Valavanur, (S. A. Dt.)
R1105

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Up-country, a FINANCIER to finance up to two lacs to a running Iron and Engineering Works, interest and share offered best opportunity money secure, brokers rewarded, for further particulars please write to Box No. 772 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1114D

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Madan St., Fort, Bombay.

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MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

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MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL"

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THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for 3500 brass Limestone of the best blue grey without whita or yellow stone.

Price quoted must be per brass delivered free on rails, Chinchwad Railway Station on G.I.P. Railway.

Delivery: 600 brass to be delivered every fortnight from receipt of order.

Sealed tenders should reach the TATA ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 24, Bruce Street, Bombay on or before the 15th May, 1925.
23238

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College Junagadh, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS capable of taking the highest classes. Candidates must have secured high Honours in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination and passed the M.A. in the same subject with distinction. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10 in five years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of May, 1925.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, April 1925.
C23199

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE MYSORE STATE.

HIGH GRADE MYSORE SILK of standard sizes reeled under Expert supervision in the Government Steam Filature (French Type) is available for sale in the Head Office of the Department, Exhibition Buildings, Mysore.

Mysore Silk takes rank with the best in the world for lustre, tensile strength and elasticity.

Address enquiries to

N. RAMA RAO
Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore.
Exhibition Buildings,
MYSORE.
C23216

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND AND JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, BOILER SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS

All available for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK

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THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD., (Insurance Department) will be removed from Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.'s Building to the 4th Floor of Ismail Building, corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road as from Monday, the 11th May, 1925.
R1117

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER, temporarily for Gadag Betgeri Municipality on Rs. 60 plus 5 cycle allowance per month. Kanarese knowing persons with experience of work will be given preference. Applications with testimonials should be sent so as to reach the undersigned before 15th May, 1925.

T. V. KOTI
President.
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.

Gadag Betgeri,
Municipal Office,
29th April, 1925.
C23226

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1240 of 1922.

PATEL MULJIBHAI DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Parel without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) GORDHANDAS WAGHJIBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business within the Fort of Bombay. (2) WAGHJIBHAI NARSIBHAI residing at Dharmaj Taluka Petlad. ..... Defendants.

and

PURSHOTAM MULJIBHAI PATEL, a Proprietor, of the Gujrat Cotton Company, residing at Kalyan outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Assignee of Decree.

To

(1.) PATEL MULJIBHAI DWARKADAS Plaintiff

(2.) GORDHANDAS WAGHJIBHAI and (3) WAGHJIBHAI NARSIBHAI ..... Defendants.

Notice under O.XXI r. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 26th day of June 1925, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have but not otherwise) why the decree passed in the above suit on the 16th day of August, 1922 in favour of Patel Muljibhai Dwarkadas and by the Plaintiff abovenamed transferred to Purshottam Muljibhai should not be executed by the said transferee against you the said defendant.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 14th of January, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
23220

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Benjamin and other well-known make consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboards and dump waiters, large and small carpets and carpet rugs, teak-wood mirror fronted screens, beaded door chicks, half doors, double meat safe, English ice box, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teak-wood bedstead with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Milner's safe on stand, cane chairs, and tea-poys, bent-wood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothe and gown presses, meat safe, ice box, copper water boiler, large iron stove with chimney, iron charpois, garden benches, copper and aluminium utensils, marble bust with stand, hat stands, etc., etc. The property of Miss B. S. Patel. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD.

Sale to-day FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

(Suit No. 196 of 1925, Karamsy vs. Gordhandas).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their rooms, to-day, FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of natty land, containing by admeasurement 2574 square yards, or thereabouts and forming portion of the plots registered in the Books of the Khote under Nos. 57 and 60 which premises are situate at and on the West side of Gore-Bunder Road in the village of Malad Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana and in the Registration SubDistrict of Bandra, bounded on or towards the East by Gore-Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia, on or towards the South partly by the property of Thackersey Liladhar and partly by the property of Shapurji Sorabji and on or towards the North by the property of Devidas Mayji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from our client Mr. N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 2962 of 1924 (Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel vs. Bai Khatizabai, widow of Haji Esmail Haji Sheriff Badshaw and others) and in pursuance of the directions in that behalf given to the Receiver and contained in the Consent Decree and Order of Reference dated 19th day of September, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction at the premises on the 19th day of May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, containing by admeasurement about 119 square yards with an arcade over about 20 square yards assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 17, Street Nos. 86, 88, 90 and 92 bearing Collector's New Nos. 201-203 and New Survey No. 1951 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Arab Adam, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the South by the house of Khatri Jacob and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of the property intending purchasers may apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, SAFE, RIFLES, PISTOL, CARTRIDGES, INSOLVENT'S PRESENTATION CUPS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, Jost's fans, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Milton Kubes (Insolvent).

1 Presentation Cups.

By order H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of C. W. Aldridge (deceased):—Spring iron cot, chest of drawers, cupboard, book stands, Pri Dieu (Praying stand), chairs, teapoy, cash box, dumbwaiter, wearing apparels, 22 Bore Winchester rifle, cartridges, etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Capt. L. H. T. Burnett (deceased):—Iron bedstead, wearing apparels, walking stick, (silver knob), Kodak outfit, boots, shoes, uniform suit case, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Capt. E. S. H. Kearsey (deceased):—Aluminium utensils, wearing apparels, holdall, boots, shoes, iron shoe trees, Electroplated tea set, E. P. Fish knives and forks, Ilford Camera Films, Cameca special lense, photo-plates, automatic pistol by Colt, rifles, etc., etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Jaynarayan Purshotam (deceased):—Cupboard, clock pictures, gramophone Records, brass and copper utensils, Primus stoves, tin trunks, empty gunny bags, scales, weights, etc., etc.

(5) Re: Estate of Sk. Hassonchand (deceased):—Writing table, chairs, cupboard, safe with stand, clock, copying press with stand, bedstead, stools, carpet, lamps, iron stands, Zinc water tub, aluminium and brass utensils, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—One big lot of mulls, jacconets, and shirtings.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

A comedy which brings forgetfulness and smiles. The Comedians first two reel picture which made him famous.

EDNA MURPHY
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STAR
IN
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

Become a nurse or a Secretary to a Politician See these problems solved in this week's chapters

"FELIX THE GLOBE TROTTER."
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 7.
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
"THE MASQUERADER"

7 Reels—featuring Guy Bates Post in a dual role—The most amazing drama ever shown!

The Programme includes the International News.

WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A Superb Preferred Picture
"SHADOWS"

7 Reels—featuring the renowned
LON CHANEY
of the Hunchback of Notre Dame Fame
from Wilbur Sterle's famous prize story
CHING, CHING, CHINAMAN

THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES.

The Programme includes a hilarious Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

IMPERIAL

SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK.

Concluding 8 parts of the beautiful Screen adaptation of the famous Novel by Mr. P. J. MARZBAN, M.A.

HANDSOME BLACKGUARD
KOHINOOR SUPERB-JEWEL STARRING

MISS THELMA WALLACE.
MISS YVONNE WALLACE.

Three Shows to-day 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 372; 372A; 376; 378-380; 389, 381, 382, 382A, 323, 322; 322A, 388B, 362 361; 390; 388; 387; Case Nos. 125-126; 127; 127A; 131; 135; 136; 138B; 137; 140; 141; 142; Small Sewree.

Building Street Nos. 43A. Case No. 1; East Agripada, Ripon Road.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

On a World's Tour

30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30

AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.

Once you pay us a visit

YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.

The Show speaks for itself.

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT

KING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

1001 NIGHTS

OR

GUL-E-ANAR

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30.

OUR QUALITIES CANNOT BE BEATEN

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITIONS.

K. C. MARROTT,

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF NEW WATERPROOFS IN INDIA.

166/70, 185/87 and 189/91, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"READING" — Double Paramatta, Very durable. From Rs. 17/- to Rs. 20/.

LADIES — LATEST STYLE MACS. From Rs. 12/- to Rs. 20/-

"PEACOCK" — Excellent in Style and Make. From Rs. 12/- to Rs. 16/-

"MOSES" — Very reliable. From Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12.

OFFICER'S TRIPLE RAIN COATS FROM Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/-

BOYS, GIRLS AND SERVANTS WATERPROOFS FROM Rs. 6/- to Rs.12/- each

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.

S S Sirsa, Smith, Moulmein.
S S Cawkia, Woolbett, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.

S S Jaladuta, Jones, Akyab.
S S Nordmark, Asvegen Busreh.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 7.

Steamer Registan for Antwerp.
Steamer Warina for Busreh.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sirsa, 3387 tons, Captain P Smithit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta, 2593 tons, Captain G E Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Akyab, with a general cargo.

S S Nordmark:—The E S N Coy's steamer Nordmark, 906 tons, Captain A V Asvegen, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barela, 1937 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Graham & Co
4 City of Melbourne 4125 Cal. 10/5 F F & Co.
4 Aquileia 4207 Geneva 15/5 L Triestino.
5 Clan Urquhart 3757, M. Coast 9/5 J F & Co.
6 Hoogkerk, 2170 Antwerp, 8/5 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Jalajyoti 2689 NF, NF, S S W and Co.
8 Warfield 3807 Antwerp, M M and Co.
9 Karoa 3607 Durban 13/5 M M & Co.
9B Glenconner 1844 U. K. N.F. L. Edwards.
13 Stumfels 3834 K'chi 10/5 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Bratton Castle 4154, Barcelona, N. F., Grahams.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hall, 10/5 L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vigo 3243, Hull 10/5, J F & Co.
5 Borneo Maru, 4284 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
8 Bandra 1877, Busreh 13/5 M M & Co.
7 Calcutta Maru 3188, Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha.
9 Tarantia 3267 L'pool, 19/5 Graham Trading Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi, N.F. Killick Nixon & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Warina 1874 NF, NF, M M and Co.
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5, M M & Co.
F Japan, 3837 Cal. N.F. M M & Co.
G Jamnagar 178, Jamer 9/5, L Naranji & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmuk due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of York due about 9th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due abou 15th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 8th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 23rd May, Agent J F Co.
City of Evansville due about 10th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Japan due about 10th May, Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilona due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 9th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 6th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

7-5-25.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—2000 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Brisbane for Manchester:—76 bales wool waste, G S Kearney; 4 bales wool yarn, G S Kearney; 542 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—62 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—112 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, A Durst. 220 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Persia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Persia for Venice—110 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Langley & Co.

S S Registan for Hull—6000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros. 6500 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Registan for Havre:—3000 cwt rape seed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 600 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 209 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 61 ales cotton Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

S S Registan for Middlesborough:—2250 tons Manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co. Ltd.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton kapock, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Bretton Castle for Barcelona:—200 bales coton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool, K Esmail; 114 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld. 275 cwt Divi-divi M N Naidu & Sons, 110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.. 110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. 250 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed, 1145 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—12 bales goat hair, K Esmail; 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—8 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—9 empty cylinders, The Bombay Ammonia Ref. Stores and Pwg. Co.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—40 bales silk waste, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Wasfield for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—10000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 50 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co. Ld, 185 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld, 38 bales wool, R Soni, 937 bales myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—4000 cwt gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 255 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

S S Werdenfels for Hull:—6600 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros 3200 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ranpura for London:—18 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 16 bales Goat skins tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 3 bales sheep skins tanned L Tharia & Sons; 4 cases Fox skins (fur furs) K E H Karimbaksh. 2 packages cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 4½ mds. Seed Lac, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Lanterfels for Roterdam—8000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong:—64 cwt. shark fins, H Suleman & Co 1½ cwt ivory, P i Bakliwal & Sons.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Hongkong:—75 cwt. Jardaloo, R Valabhdas.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales coton N Manilal & Co. 3000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton, The Japan T and Mfg. Co. Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

7-5-25.

S S Delta from Aden. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Aden:—(Cargo Originally from New York):—3 oxes gold coin 1 box sovereigns, (cargo originally from London) 6 boxes bar gold, 1 boxes sovereigns 540 bars silver.

S S Hoogkerk from Hamburg:—Agents E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.:—

From Hamburg:—80 bales paper 37 cases paper, 153 cases colour, 15 cases Leonical ware 85 bundles copper sheets, 50 cases Naphtaline, 96 drums magnesium chloride, 300 kegs chlorate of potash.

From Antwerp:—225 crates flooring tiles, 177 crates wall tiles 75 cases wall tiles, 405 cases window glass, 38 cases paper, 30 cases aluminium discs; 25 cases ultramarine blue, 24 cases Umbrella ribs 45 cases copper Rods, 59 cases glass ware, 100 crates wire netting 25 cases colour 20 casks co lour, 1464 casks China clay, 170 bags broken tiles, 1719 bundles hoops, 334 bundles gas tubes, 90 pieces Gas tubes, 525 pieces Mild Steel plates, 107 pieces iron pipes, 100 coils wire.

From Rotterdam:—50 bales straw pulp, 687 bales straw boards, 331 bales paper, 34 cases Fittings, 35 cases Gin 15 cases chemicals, 66 cases hardware, 79 cases Cheese, 34 cases colour 37 cases hollow glass 60 cases boot polish 50 cases chicory 85 cases Varnish, 20 cases Wine, 50 cases cottons, 30 cases Cod Liver Oil, 19 cases Paint, 15 casks paint, 400 casks China clay 200 D/bags Farina 40 D/bags Rivets 225 bags Rivets, 500 bags Gamister, 150 bags caraway seed, 50 drums beer, 275 cases beer, 100 bottles Acetic Acid, 79 bottles gas tubes, 160 pieces steel plates, 35000 pieces steel sleepers, 10 crates copper wire.

S S Bassano from Hull. Agents James Finlay and Co. Ld.:—

From Hull:—40 boxes Distemper, 60 kegs Distemper, 2352 kegs paint, 134 cases paint, 664 drums paint, 80 drums varnish paint 1136 drums Linseed oil, 350 drums Disinfectant fluid, 26 cases Disinfectant fluid, 138 cases Varnish, 187 cases colour, 30 cases Washing Blue, 10 casks Washing Blue, 27 casks steel Balls, 73 casks Whiting, 251 bundles Tyre Steel, 1007 bundles Steel, 155 bars steel 483 Barrels Alum, 24 bags Disinfectant powder, 100 bags minera white, 36 bags bolts and nuts, 250 D/bags Sulphate of ammonia.

From Middlesbro:—16 bundles Expanded metal, 200 mild steel sheets, 446 bundles black steel sheets, 222 bundles steel waster sheets, 1250 bundles galvd. sheets, 102 tons coke, 81 coils galvd. iron wire 20 drums paint, 67 bags Bolts and Nuts, 25 casks Tar, 149 Flats 207 pipes, 376 Angles, 3000 Fish Plates, 39 channels, 63 steel plates, 213 joists.

S S Bandra from Busrah. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Koweit:—20 bundles specie, 92 bundles wool, 6 bundles skins.

From Bushire—28 bales cotton 12 bags almond kernels 6 cases intestines 4 bundles skins, 5 bundles specie.

From Bahrein:—6 bundles specie, 13 bundles skins 10 bundles wool.

From Linga:—2 bundle. specie.

From Bunder Abbas—8 packages Attari, 8 bundles wool, 13 bundles cuttle fish, 35 bundles Rose buds, 6 bundles cotton, 82 jottas cotton 6 jottas Assafoetida 80 bags Raisins.

From Muskut.—4 bundles specie 100 bags Dates 1613 bags sardines.

From Veraval:—77 bales cotton.

DEPRESSION IN BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRIES.

VICKERS'S PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

The difficulties which the British engineering and steel industries have to encounter from foreign competition were dealt with by Mr. Douglas Vickers in his speech as Chairman at the annual meeting of Vickers Limited at Sheffield.

Mr. Vickers referred to the order for the five motorships which has been obtained by a German firm, and to the orders from Indian and South American railways which had gone to Germany. At the same time, we in this country were suffering from depression. He added, in regard to the unsuitability of our fiscal system when large scale competition had to be faced, that practically all manufacturers—except those who enjoyed the shelter of patents or special conditions—were agreed that in many products some protection in their home markets was essential for low cost of production, because without that protection it was impossible to obtain sufficient orders to give the steady rate of production essential to low costs.

"We have not got that protection in Great Britain," he added. "Some of our Dominions were disposed to give it to us by imposing preferential duties, but the late Government treated their offers lightly nine months ago, and refused to continue to give in return the small advantage of a preference for some of their food products that could almost be put in the category of luxuries. It would be well worth while for this country to impove duties giving preference to Colonial products if the Dominions would continue to do the same for our manufacturers, and if they would further refrain from encouraging the construction of works for the manufacture of steel and finished materials when they cannot be produced nearly as cheaply as here."

TRUSTEES AS JUDGES!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So the self-tyled trustees of India, Lord Reading, Butler, Blackett and Wheeler have gone to England to confer with the Chief Trustee Lord Birkenhead, and will at the same time render an account of their stewardship here. After a pause, these very Trustees will sit on judgment over their own doings, and with the help of their clever colleagues appraise their own actions! In Christendom, this can never be tolerated. But in Birkendom and Butlerdom it proposers!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your excellent leader on the Library movement in your issue of the 30th ult., you have paid me a compliment by referring to my presidential address at Gandevi.

There is however one point, to which I should like to refer. I laid stress on the educative value of Libraries and Reading Rooms and how they add to the equipment of democracy. Commenting on this, you interpreted me to have said that 'political power was already transferred to the people in Indian States.' As there is no such transference, you were right when you said "Responsibility is the best school". But, Sir, I never for a moment imagined that there was any transfer of responsibility. What I said is this: "Libraries teach us to look to all the sides of a problem: they seek to find out truth: thus knowledge being power, libraries add strength to our demand of and fitness for political power. The management of Libraries in Baroda State having been absolutely in the hands of the people, they serve as a practical demonstration of our fitness for Swarajya. You will admit Sir, that there is hardly anything objectionable in this sentiment.—Yours etc.

M. H. KANTAVALA,

Baroda, May 5.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 7.

The disturbance on the Frontier is more marked to-day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Mysore and Madras Deccan and local in East Rajputana and Malabar.

A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, North West Frontier Provinces; Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur and Dhubri two inches; Silchar one and a half; Jessore one. Raichur a half; Mysore three quarters; Calicut and Kurnool one; Bellary a half and Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir and decrease in the Deccan.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 6

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.733 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	85.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.4 "
Dew Point	..	73.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	67% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		92.1 "
Minimum do. do.	..	81.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW,N,WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		152 miles

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 8 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 9 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 10 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 6m. sunset 7h. 4m.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IN U. S.

The U. S. Department of Commerce announces February production of motor vehicles as 252,735 passenger cars and 34,294 trucks, of which 242,066 passenger cars and 32,566 trucks were made in the United States, and 10,779 passengers cars and 1,665 trucks were produced in Canada.

RUBBER.

London, May 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot mutilated June/July sellers.

TONE:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May value 22 3/8

Ribbed Smoke Sheets May paid buyers 22 1/2

TONE:—Very firm on American Continental buying.

BARLEY.

London, May 6.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 42/6

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, May 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

B C. RATE—
Banks selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M5st D A Frcs. 725.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 715.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25-10
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.70.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

Bombay, May 7.

3 Months London Discs. 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6¼ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

London, May 6.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/4 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/8 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

	Bombay, May 7. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand.	667
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	116 3/4
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Quiet.

London, May 6.

Prague 16375
Rentes 3 per cent 45
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—small support.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bullion Bars sold sovereigns for Exports £14000
To Switzerland £6000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, May 6.

Stockholm	18.13.
Christiania	28.73
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.08
Prague	163-75

New York, May 6.

Demand Bills. 48475

London, May 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 9310
Exchange on London in Germany 20381/4 gold mark.
Exchange on London in Italy 11815

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 17 3/8

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100
Conversion Loan £76 11/16+1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2+1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, May 7.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-9-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-9-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 21-11-0.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 71-4-0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-9-0.

London, May 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready, d. 31.6.
Silver forward d. 31.7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Small business.
Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-9-0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 31-9-9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 107-7.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of market.—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 7.

The Share Market remained closed to-day on account of the Settlement day.

SHARES.

London, May 6.

Honkong Bank	£139
Chartered Bank	£20 3/8
National Bank	£47
P. and Bank	£11.
Eastern Bank	£6 5/16

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th May, 1925.

Cotton	21497 Bales
Wheat	41979 Cwts
Linseed	30681 "
Rape, etc.	4734 "
Gingellyseed	2990 "
Poppyseed	646 "
Groundnuts	3225 "
Castorseed	4117 "
Rice	1727 "
Myrabollams	5374 "
Cottonseed	22063 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	2802 "
Juwar	344 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	564 "
Bajri	2887 "
Coal	1941 Tons.

JAVA SUGAR

London, May 6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/4 1/2
July/Sep sellers 16/1 1/2
Oct/Dec sellers 16/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct/Dec sellers 16/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct/Dec sellers 16/4 3/4
Tone:—Little more enquiry. Nothing doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 7, 1925.

Ready Prices have remained practically unchanged. Kanta in the local Market remains closed to-day as usual.

Our Forward Market has improved to-day evidencing a rise of about 2d. in June and of about 3d. in July, July-Aug-Sept and Oct-Nov. Dec. Shipment Prices in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt .
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F B H
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F.B.H
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.

GOLD.

Bar gold to the value of about £130,000 from Africa offered this week has been absorbed by India and Continent.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 7.

Ready:—21-9-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	21-9-0			21-9-0
Jeth	21-11-0			21-11-0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 7.

Ready:—71-5-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Visak	71-3-0	71-5-0		71-5-0
Jeth	71-7-0	71 9-0		71-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—4—0
Jeth 1—0—0
Tone—Market Steady.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

The 90th half-yearly report of the Bank for the period ending the 31st December, 1924, shows that the Net Profit of the Bank for the last half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, rebate on bills, etc. was Yen 14,417-952.77 inclusive of Yen 5,268.835.60 brought forward from last account.

The Directors propose that Yen 3,000,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of twelve per cnt. per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000.00 The balance Yen 5,417,952.77 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 7.

To-day Reuter reported 39 points down in old crop and 39 to 28 points down in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on speculative and local traders selling and Wall St. selling. The market opened steady but eased at the close. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 7 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 6th inst. as under:—

"Over-confident short selling may carry decline further, but at present at least think that bearish features about discounted. Weekly weather report slightly unfavourable, temperature being rather low."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs Charles Stewart and Son cable under same date as under:—

"Advise buying July because actual cotton is scarce to fill contracts."

In accordance with a further moderate declined in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 459 i. e. Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening on moderate selling the values eased to Rs. 458½. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs bought lifting the market to Rs. 461. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported more lower than expected the market dropped to Rs. 459 and closed at the same rate, whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 460½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 462 on Commission Houses buying and short covering, and closed at Rs. 462. At Cotton Green F. G. Broach July opened at Rs. 458½ and closed easier at Rs. 455½ on Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operators free selling.

F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 389 and Rs. 394 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	458 1/2
" " " July-Aug. ..	455 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May ..	382
" " " July ..	386

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 7.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 418	408	393	383
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	474	467	457
M. G. Dhullera	464	457	447
M. G. Punjab Americans..	495	485	475
M. G. Broach .. 490	485	475	465
M. G. Southerns	460	450	440

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	462
" " " July/August ..	459
Fully Good Bengal May ..	388
" " " July ..	392
Good Southerns May/June ..	436

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 7.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	400	..
"	F.G.M.G. 380	..	..
Sindh	Punjab Fine M.G. ..	400	..
"	F.G.M.G. 380	..	..
Punjab	Americans MG. 470	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G. 430	455/60	..
Nagpur	.. 430	455/60	..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G. 420	435/40	..
Pulgaon .. "	" 425	445/50	..
Dhamangaon "	" 420	440/45	..
Amraoti .. "		400/5	430/35 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	400/5	420 ..
Mulkapur	"	370/380	400 ..
Khandesh	"	350/70	395 ..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	485	..
"	Fully Good " ..	470	..
Muthia	Fine " ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G. ..	465/70	..
Westerns	" ..	430/35	..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	455/60	..
Cambodia	" ..	500/10	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

7th May 1925.

New York Market 6th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.62	July	23.74+12	23.23	—39
23.26	Oct.		22.87	—39
23.11	Jan.	23.20+09	22.83	—28
23.32	Mar.		23.03	—29

New York Spot on 5th May. 23.85—.10 New Orleans 24.05—.10.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.80 (11.04 a.m.) lowest 23.23 (at the close), range .57 points,

Wall Street selling, speculative selling, local traders selling, catching stopless orders.

Liverpool Market 6th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.46	May			12.64	+18
12.58	Jul.	12.56—02	12.65+07	12.72	+14
12.41	Oct.	12.41 —		12.51	+10
12.33	Jan.			12.40	+07
Egyptian					
22.65	Nov.			22.90	+25
21.65	Jan.			21.95	+30

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 12.30 p.m: Very steady market. less offering trade fixing call sales. Spot sales 8,000 bales.

(2) Cabled 4.30 p.m.: Some rains in North Texas. Quiet market; tone of market good. Weekly Government Weather Report slightly unfavourable; abnormally cool weather unfavourable for germination.

American Cross Rate 4-85 1/4.

COTTON

Liverpool, May 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.
Universal Standard 1286 fair request
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3200

NEW YORK 11 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.70
October	23.35
January	23.18

NEW YORK NOON CALL

July	23.75
October	23.38
January	23.22

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.

July	23.85
October	23.02

COTTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES. LIVERPOOL, May 7.

Future delivery prices—	
May	12.33 —.31
July	12.41 —.31
September	12.27 —.32
October	12.22 —.29
January	12.13 —.27
March	12.14 —.26
March	12.14 —.26
Egyptians:—	
May	29.50 —.15
July	27.40 —.35

London, May 6.

Belgium 96.15, Athens 26.50, Cuban Sugar 12/3 May sellers.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 6.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool.	
May	12.64+.18
June	12.67+.17
July	12.72+.14
Aug.	12.68+.14
Sep.	12.59+.11
Oct.	12.51+.09
Nov.	12.43+.09
Dec.	12.41+.08
Jan.	12.40+.07
Feb.	12.40+.06
Mar.	12.40+.05
April	12.38+.05
May	12.37+.04

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 6.

May	29.65+1.00
June	28.55+.90
July	27.75+.75
Aug.	26.70+.75
Sep.	25.70+.75
Oct.	25.05+.50
Nov.	22.90+.25
Dec.	22.40+.25
Jan.	21.95+.30
Feb.	21.85+.50
March	21.75+.25

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 6.

Scinde Good	9.35
Fully Good	9.75
Fine	10.15
Bengal Good	9.45
Fully Good	9.85
Fine	10.25
Omra Good	10.15
Fully Good	10.55
Fine	10.95
Broach Good	10.50
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 6.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7000
Day's Exports to Continent	6000
Futures at New York	
July	23.23—.39
Oct.	22.87—.39
Jan.	22.83—.28
March	23.03—.29
Spot Cotton at New York	23.55—.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.65—.40
Futures at New Orleans	
July	23.37—.38
Oct.	22.57—.38
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	19 1/4
Demand Bills	38.475
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined	67 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, May 6.

Futures at New York.	
July	23.23—.39
October	22.87—.39
January	22.83—.28
March	23.03—.29

Liverpool, May 6.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool.	
May	12.64+.18
July	12.72+.14
October	12.57+.10
January	12.40+.07

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, May 2.

Messrs Ratikal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mumbadebi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"Over-confident that selling may carry decline further but at present atleast think that bearish features about discounted."

METAL REPORT.

London, May 6.

Tin Block £244 1/2

London, May 6.

English best Selected Copper £63
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/16
Copper Braziers £78 1/2
Yellow Metal 79/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

COPPER.

Bombay, May 7.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	67	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	330	280,611	335,457
Central India	224	311,871	293,788
Barsi and Nagar	718	187,323	185,721
Hyderabad-Gaorani	32	93,102	99,183
Berar	1012	546,488	612,610
Central Provinces	630	248,625	247,614
Total Oomras ..	2,946	1,668,020	1,774,373
Dholera	4,139	180,283	146,516
N. W. Provinces	78	129,720	120,559
Rajputana	373	65,027	76,276
Sind-Punjab	396	349,549	300,338
Broach	7,871	403,950	293,723
Coompta & Dharwar	3,609	73,906	119,478
Westerns-Northerns	2085	50,419	54,009
Coconada	..	1,249	149
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	15,594	18,771
Persian	..	3,937	5,644
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	36,013	30,098
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total ..	21,497	29,90,803	29,40,753

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th April. This year	Last year
Europe	7,143	475,432	881,901
Japan & China	8,300	1,381,469	1,257,452
Coast Ports	75	24,285	45,284
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,817	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	54,451	44,053
Total ..	15,518	1,946,454	2,246,445

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Spot	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
6-5-25	12.86	12.64 ..		12.72 ..		..	12.51 ..		..	12.40 ..	12.40 ..		12.37	
	+22	+18		+14			+10			+7	+5		+4	

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot	Futures	May	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
32.00	6-5-25	.. 29.65	27.75	25.05	22.90	21.95
+35		+100	+75	+50	+25	+30

NEW YORK.	SPOT	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	NEW ORLEANS.	SPOT	July	Oct.
6th May	Close 23.55	23.23	22.87	22.83	23.03	6th May close	23.65	23.37	22.58
		—30	—39	—39	—28	—29		—40	—38 —3/7

Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	56	8	0
" " to 1	55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2	55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2	64	12	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..	64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..	66	0	0
" " 1 1-4 ..	65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	12	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	14	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	11	9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	4	9
"	No. 42—2	1	6	0
"	No. 20	0	15	9
"	No. 32	1	3	6

WHEAT.

London, May 6.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 May/June sellers 61/-
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. May/June sellers 61/6.
Tone:—Steady—quiet
Australian May/June sellers 59/-
Choice White Karachi May/June quoted 61/6
Soft Red Karachi May/June vale 60/6
TONE:—Steady—quiet
Wheat Twd Club Calcutta May/June 62/6 Cargo.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 April paid 60/-

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 7. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. ..	.. ..
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	.. ..	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. ..	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	.. ..	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	.. ..	.. ..
Teelseed, Black ..	60 12 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 13 0
Groundnuts	.. ..	13 8 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	.. ..	.. ..
Castorseed	.. ..	12 15 9
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	.. ..	.. ..
Jira	15 0 0	
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	..	
Wheat, Sept	..	
Linseed, May	..	
Linseed, Sept. ..	..	

LINSEED

London, May 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June sellers £22 1/8.
Tone:—Market steadier—Slightly in favour of sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June/Aug paid 44 1/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Sep/Dec. Paid 44/-
Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/4 May/June sellers £20 1/8 buyers.
Tone:—Steadier tone demand quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £9 3/4.
Tone:—Steadily held.
Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £23 1/4.
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers £20 7/8
Rapeseed Ferozepore May/June sellers £21 3/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore May/June paid £21 3/8
Rapeseed Cawnpore May/June Hull sellers £20 3/8
Tone:—Firmly held

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 7.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..475/77	464	461
Oomra M. G. Fine	..420/25		
" M. G. Black leaf.	..406/10		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..405/07		
" M. G. F. G.	..390/92	388	393
Khandesh Black leaf*	..360/70		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..375/410		
Jalna/Aurangabad	..365/385		
Harda	..400/460		
Ujjain	..415/425		
Parbhani*	..4.0/20		
Purna*	..420/25		
Nander*	..425/30		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi	..375/400		
Wardha/Warora	..460/65		
Nagpur	..460/70		
Katol	..465/75		
Adoni*	..445/50		
Sindh/American	..470/75		
Sangli/Miraj	..470/75		
Bagalkot*	..450/55		
Coompta	..470/75		
Tirupur	..510/15		
Kadi Viramgam M.G.	F.G.455/60		
Dhollera* M.G.F.G.	..445/50		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 6-5-25 ..	9016000	6433000
" Yesterday do ..	7000	14000
Exports to date do ..	7454000	5114000
Stock at Ports 1-5-25 ..	710000	453000
" Interior Towns. do ..	508000	435000
" Liverpool do ..	1037000	569000
Visible Supply 2-5-25 ..	2949000	1854000
Quantity in Sight do ..	13939000	10615000

Receipts at Bombay.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Yesterday.	2990803	2910753	3061558
21497			

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 30th April

1924-25	1923-24
10817	18528

Total Stock in Bombay on 30-4-25 9,20,297 B/s Last year—9,26,866 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 4th May	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	486931	891449	638835
China ..	212678	160193	310736
Japan ..	1188773	1097259	1345912
Coast-Ports	25786	46869	43065
Total ..	1914168	2195770	2338548
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	15638	18089	7147
China Japan & Coast ports	42130	8577	39222

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
71-5-0	21-8-0	67-10-0

LONDON, May 6.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Apl/May shipment at £22 1/8. In Linseed Calcutta 'Bold' for Apl/May shipment to Hull at £22½. In Linseed Bombay for Apl/May and May/June shipment afloat to Hull at £22 5/8. In "Linseed Bombay Small" for Apl/May shipment at £22 1/8. In Linseed La Plata for Apl/May shipment to Hull at £20. In Rapeseed, Toria for Mar/April shipment to Hamburg at £21 3/8 and for Antwerp and Rotterdam at £21 5/8. Barley Indian landed at 32.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GHADIALI-WELLINGTON.—Dorabji Cursetji Ghadiali of Wellington Cycle and Motor Co. Father of the late Bejonji Dorabji and Wellington Brothers. Son-in-law of the late Eduljee Muncherji Desai. Aged 80. Died yesterday morning. Funeral to-day morning at 7-30 a.m. At his residence Habib Mansion, Charni Road, Queen's Road, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mongolia" carrying Bombay Mails of 2nd instant ex S.S. "Delta" left Aden at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Mandala" which left London on the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said on the morning of 6th instant and left there the same noon.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th May 1925 to 6 a.m. of 7th idem:—

Small-pox 2 attacks, 1 death; Cholera nil attack, nil death. Plague 1 attack, nil death. Influenza nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 85.

Total mortality this day last year 82.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

"BOMBAY CINEMA PROPRIETOR IN TROUBLE."

With reference to the report under the headline "Bombay Cinema Proprietor in trouble" which appeared in our issue of Monday last, it should be stated that Mahomed Sayad Abdulla who was fined Rs. 50 for disorderly behaviour has nothing to do with the Globe Cinema, of which the proprietor is Mr. Badruddin Ahmedji, a Borah gentleman.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Sub-Inspector De Souza put up six persons before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the criminal breach of trust of Rs. 10,400. The persons arrested by the police are Shamlal Manohardas Hazarimal Chandmahadeo, Sarajprasad Rajbakhsan, Jagannatuh and Cohoganmth all of Agra who lived with Shamlal who was in the employ of Bhogilal Nanalal a merchant of Lohar Chawl who had given Shamlal the amount in question to pay certian hundies. Shamlal reported that he lost the amount on the way, but subsequent inquiries showed that he had committed a breach of trust. As police enquiries were still incomplete, Mr. De Souza applied for a remand of the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 1,000 each, Rs. 500 of which to be deposited in cash, with one surety of Rs. 500.

The case was adjourned till May 13.

VICTORIA DRIVERS WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before a bench of honorary magistrates consisting of Major J. N. Duggan and Dr. E. F. Underwood, thirty-five hack vicoria drivers were charged with plying their victorias without a license. They were arrested by police constables on Wednesday in Fort. All the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

EMBROIDERY MISSING.

Khamisa Haji Jan Mohmed residing on the third floor of a house at Tambekar Street reports to the police that on Sunday last he locked his room and went to reside at Club Road. On Wednesday noon when he went to his room at Tambekar Street he found the lock of the room open and on going inside he found embroidery valued at Rs. 9,000 missing. The police on enquiries arrested one Abu Ahmed and on his statement arrested two more persons named Adam Rehman and Ali Gani. In the house of the former stolen property valued at Rs. 7,275 has been recovered.

RIGHTS OF FIRE BRIGADE ENGINE AND TRAM CAR.

The relative rights of a fire brigade engine and a tram car on the public road were the subject of an interesting judgment delivered by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazgaon Police Court, in the case in which Abaji Narayen, driver of a fire engine was charged with rash and negligent driving by Inspector Dyer.

Mr. Baroda prosecuted while Mr. St. John defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on the morning of March 13, the Gowalia Tank Fire engine was coming down Souter Street in the course of its morning drill. It was alleged for the prosecution that accused who drove the fire engine took no notice of the approach of the tram car on Ripon Road and instead of slowing down at the junction of the two roads dashed into the main road (Ripon Road) swerving to the left in consequence of which the tram collided with rear of the engine and suffered damage. It was contended for the prosecution that the tram car had the right of way as traffic coming from a side street must give precedence to traffic on the main road.

The defence maintained that the engine was travelling at a moderate speed and the sound of the fire engine gong which could be heard at a distance of half a mile ought to have warned the tram car of the approach of the fire engine. As the tram was driven at high speed, the engine had no option but to swerve to the left otherwise the tram car would have cut through the engine and caused loss of life.

The Court held that the accused had exercised proper discretion and ordered him to be acquitted.

A FATAL QUARREL.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday, touching the death of Ganpat Bhikaji (22), a Hindu, who, it was alleged, was stabbed by one Hudkiya on the morning of the 29th ultimo at the junction of Borbhat and Mugbhat Lanes under circumstances already reported in these columns. It appeared a dispute arose between the deceased and Hudkiya on the question as to who was the "Dada" whereupon Hudkiya came after a little while and stabbed the deceased with a pen-knife and ran away. He died soon after, death being to stab wound of aorta.

The jury returned a verdict of death by stab wound inflicted by one Hudkiya under circumstances that the act of the said Hudkiya was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. SC EXAM. RESULTS.

CLASS I (with distinction).

S G Nadkarni, William Saldanha, S D Tendulkar, Saif Faiz B Tyabji, K D Karandikar.

CLASS I.

N D Karkhanis, S M Mehta, G N Pandit, D J Bahadurji, M B Dave, Hardit Singh Rai.

CLASS II.

A N Baxi, N G Gajendragad, G B Marathe, J Carrasco, R.M. Dalal, M.J. Dave, S C Devadatta, D.S. Nadkarni, G.B. Nitsure, B.D. Patel W V Patil, S P Patwardhan, H.S. Sharma, V.P Shintre, B M Tarkunde, D V Tarkunde, A S Tata, R B Patel, K M Shah, H S G Sarupria, P R Gokarn, G M Patel, M G Shah,

PASS.

M R Bhide, G S Chinchanikar, Y A Gadre S T Hiranandani, A V Joglekar, J I Joshi, A R Naik, A N Sabnis, B.G Sapre, N.N Shende L B Shrikhande, G D Desai, G D Galkanker, N R Panday, R G Panwalkar, K J Akut, N A F de A Albuquerque, R D Aria, G T Athavale, V V Bapat, G U Bhansali, R G Bhatawadekar, M V Bhavnani, N A Bokdawala, V L Bordawekar, N B Cama, A R Chico, J A Daji, M G Dalal, P D Dalvi, D D Damle, J R Desai, M F Desai, G P Deshpande, K N Deshpande, R G Dholakia, R H Dole, S A Dotivala, R B Gadgil, P S Gazdar, R D Hora, G R Jambuserwala, D N Jayaker, S K Joshi, K Lal, D N Karmarkar, B N Katrak, B H B D Khan, R G Kulkarni, E H Kurwa, D R Marathe, M N Mehta, M S M Mehta N Nuggihalli, D J Pancholy, S A Paranjape, B K Patel, K J Pathare, G C Ponda, M R Rana, K W Rawalgaonker, S B Savanur M M Shanbhag, L C Sonpur, U P Taday, A T Tahiliani, Y M Ullal, M M Upadhyay, G R Vartak, M M Wadhwana, N T Aminbhavi, A V Hasabnis, B B Badachhape, R M Gaitonde, D H Kalkundriker, H M Mirchandani, F J Fonseca, M S Hasrajani, J Lobo, M P Mehta, R K Patel, K B Shroff, J K Tarapore, S C Dixit, G M Heble, O M T Answari, B Bhatnagar, S W Dukle, E K Kotwal, D M Munshi, S G Patwardhan, R S Sharma, S Mohammad, V G Phatak.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS ONLY

R C Advani, S B Chickermane, K V Kirtiker, D M Naik, V R Risbud, S T Talwai, G G Nakhare, V D Rajadhyaksha, S R Narsapur, L K Deshpande, S R Diddi, G V Ganamukhi D V Joshi, M P Khare, K G Lamaye, G R Thosar, J R Cooper, R Henriques, M G Anerao, S R Bajekal, T J Balwani, M V Betrabet, C T Bhatt, N J Dalal, A V D'Costa, D M Desai, D A Ferreira, C D Gandhi, J C Gandhi, K M Gandhi, R H Hiranandani, D C Joshi, D L Kunte, M Lachhminarayan, T.V Lalwani, M.K Mody B.R Mohol S V Nanavati, N H Pandya, R U Patel, V V Patel, B V Rajpal, C C Shah, C H Shah, N M Shah, K J Shukla, B L Joshi, V M Kale, V P Varde, J D Vohra, V B Joshi, H N Marshall, J B Shah, T R Shroff, R S Trivedi, I F Khajoorina, Udesingh Rai, K L Agaskar S H Dubash G A Kapadia, P F Lally, E R Mahajani, S Panse, V A Phadke, A K Suntook, A J Mhatre, B A Printer.

Saldanha William wins the Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship.

Gajendragad Narsinve Guracharya wins the Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbharnawi's Science Scholarship.

M. B. B. S. EXAM. RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the above examination:—

CLASS I (in order of merit).

S J Mehta, N B Fadia, **Cooper Shera Manchershaw**, J P Bhumgara, P L Deshmukh, N R Desai, A W Chobe, G S Joshi, N M Vora, A N Saldanha.

CLASS II.

S K Bakhle, G V Barve, M S Beke, J S Bhatt, V V Bhave, N A Bhide, **M M Dalal**, A G Dalvi, S N Deodhar, N D Deshpande, Y D. Deshpande, C M Dighe, J B Doctor M S Doctor, M C D'Souza, M D Edal-Behram, P J Enigneer, S K Galwanker, M G Gupte, S M Hasan, Z J Joseph, **I K Kale**, D N Kapadia, V R Kanrekar, B B Kattimani, G R Khandkar, K S **Khopker**, C R Kittur, K E Koshy, J P Kurien, S B Lele, H S A A Malik, K J Mankani, **T M Mascarenhas**, A F Merchant, B H Mirzan, S N Mistri, A V Muzumdar, B W Nadkarni, R E Nania, G S Paithankar, V G Pande, G V Pandit, C S Patel, J P Patel, K H Patell, **B N Patil**, R D Pandse, G. D Purandare, V G Purandare, **F M Rozario**, S V Salgar R V Sathe, J P Shroff, D R Sonalkar **S M Telang**, D G Tendulkar, A M Vaidya, **B N** Vakil, V B Waikar, R H Acharya, J I J de D Almeida, B V Apte, V S Borade, A D'Cunha K G Desai, D V Gandhi, M M H Y H Hakim, M L Joglekar, V B Kale, D B Kapadia, S T Kelkar, J P Khare, **S K Kore**, D V Kotasthane **G H Limaye**, V S Majmular, N A Mehta, C Miranda, T R Mistry, K G Nadkar, N M Jiwraj, D F Patel, P N Patel, M V Patwardhan B t Ranade, J N Setalvad, G K Shah, A V Vajani.

PASS.

The following candidates who have passed in Anatomy and Physiology under the old regulations are entitled to keep terms for Part I of the Final M.B.B.S. Examination:—

M S Dalvi (exempted from Physiology), F N Desai, (exempted from Physiology), N G Desai (exempted from Physiology), N B Deshpande (exempted from Physiology), D V Karandikar (exempted from Physiology), F D'Albin Lobo (exempted from Materia Medica), B D Patankar (exempted from Physiology and Materia Medica), M N Rana, (exempted from Materia Medica), H N Randeria (exempted from Physiology) C G Rane (exempted from Physiology), P A Tembe, (exempted from Materia (Medica), R Vankina (exempted from Materia Medica),

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., is granted leave on full allowance for three months with effect from the 30th October 1924, combined with leave on half allowance from the 30th January 1925 to the 18th April 1925, and is permitted to prefix to the leave Sunday the 26th October 1924 and the Diwali holidays from the 27th to 29th October 1924 and to affix to it Sunday, the 19th April 1925, and the summer vacation of the High Court for 1925.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. Coyajee relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Saturday, the 18th April 1925.

Mr. C. P. Parekh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dohad and Godhra, vice Mr. K. K. Sunavala transferred to foreign service, and to do duty at Godhra only.

Mr. Mukundrai G. Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. K V Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Amalner and Erandol, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar.

Mr. V G Vaidya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Amalner and Erandol.

Mr. M B Pradhan, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon.

Mr. M. H. Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon.

Mr. C. C. Shah Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka.

Mr. K. M. Kombhekar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Islampur, to be Joint Second Class, Subordinate Judge, Poona, vice Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, transferred.

Mr. M H. Limaye, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vengurla.

Mr. G. V. Vaidya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon and Nevasa, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad.

Mr. A R Gupte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

Mr. R. M. Bhise, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Murbad and Bhiwandi.

Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Murbad and Bhiwandi, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon and Nevasa.

Mr. C. G. Kharkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Tasgaon and Vita, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan.

Mr. N. R. Mangaonkar, Probationary Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan, to be Probationary Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan.

Mr. V. G. Gupte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Tasgaon and Vita.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed.

Mr. V. N. Sathe, Second Class Subordinate Judge Vengurla, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi.

Mr. W. F. G. Smith to act, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. G. Ommaney or pending further orders.

Mr. D. D. Cooper who has been appointed to relieve Mr. Desai as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad, has been empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. P. Dastur LL.B., Barrister-at-Law Third Presidency Megistrate, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 4th May 1925, or the date of relief.

Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Dhandarphale to act as District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Rao Saheb Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. K. R. Kulkarni, Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Dharwar to act as Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. A. G. Kotwal, Senior Auditor, Co-operative Department, to act as Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Dharwar, vice Mr. Kulkarni.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Archdeacon of Bombay vice the Venerable F. W. Hatchell, resigned, with effect from the 25th March 1925.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Acting Deputy Director of Public Instruction, has been granted, with effect from the 19th December 1924, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for seventeen months.

Mr. H. L. Phillips, Manager Government Central Press, to be Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, in the grade of Rs. 800—60—1,400, his starting pay being Rs. 1,286 per mensem.

Mr. J. J. Watson, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona, to be Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, in the grade of Rs. 500—30—900 plus Rs. 100 duty allowance for rubber stamps with free quarters, his starting pay being Rs. 800 per mensem.

Mr. J. A. Neale, Assistant Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, to be Manager Yeravda Prison Press Poona, in the grade of Rs. 500—25—750 with free quarters, his starting pay being Rs. 550.

Miss J. V. Dhurandhar, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., L.T.M. L.M., to act as House Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals Bombay, with effect from the 1st January 1925, pending further orders.

Mr. S C. Jariwala, L. M. & S., B.M.S; has been placed in charge of Bhiwandi Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1925

Mr. N. G. Shah, L.M. & S., B.MS, has been placed in charge of Nadiad Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1925.

Mr. D. S. Dhavle, L.M. & S. B.M.S. has been appointed Medical Officer, Central Prison, Hisdalgi, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1925.

Mr T M Vakil, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Surgical Registrar at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1925.

Mr G K Ranadive, M.B., B.S. BMS, Teacher B. J. Medical School, Poona, has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the afternoon of the 16th April 1925.

Mr. D. J. DeSouza, L.M. & S., B.M.S., resumed duty as Superintendent and Medical Officer, Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1925.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Two sharp showers of rain fell in Bombay on Thursday morning relieving the Bombay public of the extreme spell of heat which they had been experiencing for the past few days. At Dadar, Parel and Byculla the roads became mucky and slushy in a few minutes and remained so for a couple of hours. The Southern district of the city, viz:—Fort to Colaba was not so fortunate as the north as the rainfall there was so small that it could not even be measured at the Colaba Observatory. After 10 a.m. the clouds dispersed and the sun was once again visible with its fierce rays and heat making the people forget the cooling showers in the morning.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

BACK BAY BATHS

The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the Back Bay Baths Co. Ltd., was held on Thursday, Mr. H. A. H. Payne presiding

The Report for the year ending December 31, 1924 showed that the nett earnings of the Company, including the amount brought forward from last year's account, were Rs. 4,495-7-6. Out of the net earnings Rs. 1,500 were taken up in paying a dividend of 6 per cent free of income tax. Rs. 2,532-14-0 were transferred to Depreciation fund and Rs. 462-9-6 were carried forward to the next year. The cost of the upkeep of bath for the year was Rs. 5,532-14-0.

The Report was adopted.

Messrs. Payne and Lupton who retired by rotation were again re-elected.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SIMLA, May 6.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Vicajee Fardoonji Taraporewalla, bar-at-law, and the Hon. Mr Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, bar-at-law, have been appointed to act as additional judges of the Bombay High Court for one year with effect from 11th and 9th June 1925 respectively.—A. P.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation rejected the proposition of Mr. S. K. Bole, who moved to request the Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to reserve certain seats for the backward classes. The proposition was opposed by many members and did not get the support which its sponsors expected. Another subject of interest which occupied considerable time of the Corporation was a letter from Mr. F. Gotla who wanted to see justice done to the Catholic community of Bombay by the removal of a urinal near the Bhuleshwar Cathedral. Some members urged for an early removal of the nuisance, while others suggested to wait till the report of the Sanitary Measures Committee on this particular matter was before the Corporation. After some discussion consideration of this matter was deferred as suggested. The Commissioner in a letter requested the Corporation to appoint Mr. N. D. Mehta as his personal assistant in place of Mr. A. A. Moulvi, Deputy Commissioner, deceased.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved:—That the Election and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to consider and report on the question of approaching Government with a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to adopt the principle of reservation of seats in the Corporation for members of the backward, working and depressed classes.

Mr. Bole said the population of Bombay was 12 lacs out of which 8 lacs were Hindus and Mahomedans. The representation of the backward classes on the Corporation was very small. The constitution of the present Corporation was not democratic as it was claimed to be. The Corporation was composed of aristocracy and capitalists and the backward classes who constituted nearly half the population of the city were represented by only three or four members, instead of 46 according to their numbers.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition and urged the Corporation to hasten to bestow the concession upon the backward classes which they so richly deserved; otherwise, he apprehended the Corporation would meet with the same fate which had overtaken the forward communities in the mofussil where on account of their continued neglect of the interests of the backward classes they had lost majority of seats in the municipal and local boards.

MOTION OPPOSED.

Mr V A. Dabholker in opposing the motion said the Corporation was not composed of aristocracy or capitalists of Bombay. He did not think either Mr. V. J. Patel or Mr. J. M. Mehta were capitalists or aristocrats and still they were on the Corporation. Besides, he did not think the interests of backward classes were neglected, otherwise many members like Messrs. Bole, Gole and Asavle would not have been on the Corporation. He urged the Corporation to wait and give the new constitution a fair trial before they passed the proposition.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay opposed the proposition and said so far as the Bombay City was concerned there were sufficient facilities for the backward classes to obtain education, and it was their fault if they did not await themselves of the same. If once a special representation was conceded, to a particular class, she feared, many other interests would come forward and advance their claims. Some day the women of Bombay might represent for special seats for their sex and therefore she opposed the proposition on principle.

PROPOSITION LOST.

At this stage closure was applied and the proposition being put to the vote was declared lost.

JUSTICE TO CATHOLICS.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President, dated the 10th April 1925, from Mr. Manekji Fakirji Gotla, stating that he had drawn the attention of the Corporation to various subjects since the year 1908 as could be seen from the records of the Corporation and that it was "cowardly to pass unhealthy remarks against a man who was absent"; that having mentioned this he would now suggest that a urinal situated near the compound wall of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bhuleshwar should be removed as was done in the case of a urinal situated near the Dady Seth Fire Temple, as he was anxious to see that justice was done to the Catholic Community of Bombay.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved that the letter be recorded and that Mr. Gotla be informed that in future unless he used polite language in his communications no notice would be taken of them.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, in seconding the proposition, said the Sanitary Measures Committee had already recommended in a report which would come before the Corporation later on that the urinal should be removed as an experiment for three months.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said the question affected the religious sentiments of a community and the Corporation should respect them. He moved an amendment that the Corporation was of opinion that the urinal should be removed as early as possible.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the amendment.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved another amendment that the consideration of the matter be deferred and taken up again when the report of the Sanitary Measures Committee came before the Corporation.

Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola urged the Corporation to respect the religious feelings of the Roman Catholic community and carry out the policy laid down by them in this matter.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Setlna said the Corporation should wait till the report of the Sanitary Measures Committee was before them.

At this stage closure was applied and Dr. Vora's amendment was carried.

LATE MR. MOULVI'S SUCCESSOR.

The Corporation then considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting them to take into consideration the question of making permanent arrangements for the work of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner in place of Mr. A. A. Moulvi, deceased. In his letter the Commissioner said that he did not consider that at the present moment there was any officer in the permanent municipal service, who was suitable for the post and could be spared. He therefore suggested that Mr. N. D. Mehta, an officer of the grade of Deputy Collector, whose services had been borrowed from Government for the purposes of retrenchment enquiry, be appointed his personal assistant as a temporary measure as his present salary which was Rs 1,400 together with his leave and pension contribution of Rs. 350 per month, made up a sum which the Corporation would not give him under the Act if he were appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The Comissioner further stated:—

"It may be urged against this proposal that it is more expensive than the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, but this is hardly in fact the case as, if the Corporation appointed a person, not at present in the Municipal service, as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, they would incur a liability, in addition tot the pay fixed, on account of leave allowances and provident fund contribution approximately equal to that of the amount payable to Government on behalf of Mr. Mehta's leave and pension contribution. To a certain extent Mr. Mehta's powers, as Assistant, would be less than as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, but the difficulty can be mostly obviated by my powers of delegation under Section 68, and Mr. Mehta may subsequently be appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner if the proposal of the Corporation to raise the maximum salary of that officer to Rs. 2,000 be carried out in the Bill to amend the Municipal Act, now before the Legislature. As the Select Committee has negatived this proposal, I would suggest that the Corporation should once more address Government on the subject. If the Corporation do not approve of the proposal to appoint Mr. Mehta, I request that they will take steps for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. In either case, whatever the designation of the officer appointed, he should be entitled to the use of a Municipal car or an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem in lieu thereof. I will arrange, if necessary, to carry on, as at present, until the Corporation reassembles in June, but would request that the appointment of an officer should not be delayed after that date. I request that this letter may be considered by the Corporation as urgent business before it adjourns in May."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner as a temporary measure be sanctioned and that the president be requested to fix a day for the nomination and election to that post.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved an amendment for the addition of the following words to the proposition, viz:—that the Commissioner be further requested to invite applications for the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Fazal's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

SHRI BHAVANI TALVAR.

EFFORTS TO BRING IT TO BOMBAY.

President, Shri Shivajayanti Utsava Mandal, Kharepatan, Ratnagar District writes to-day:

"We had at Kharepatan district Ratnagiri, an occasion to hold an auspicious meeting in honour of Shri shivjayanti utsav, at which the following resolution was passed.

It is understood that the sword famous throught the world, venerable to all casts and creeds, known as Shri Bhavani Talvar of Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaja, has been preserved as an emblem of Maratha heroism, in the British museum of London. We therefore, strongly and unanimously request the honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, to inquire as to its whereabout and if it is in London, reasonable efforts should be made to restore it to its dear Maharastra and keep it in the Bombay Museum."

"RANPURA" STAFF "AT HOME."

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and the Captain and staff of the "Ranpura", the latest of the P. and O. boats, were "At Home" to several prominent citizens of Bombay last evening. From 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. the guests poured into the boat and spent their time in inspecting its luxurious berths, dining, smoking and sitting rooms and its spacious decks and left after partaking of refreshments provided by the hosts.

[illegible]

Mahatma Gandhi visited Sir Surendranath Banerjee at his Barrackpore residence on Wednesday and had a long discussion with him lasting nearly two hours on the situation in the country.

Her Excellency Countess of Lytton is expected in Simla on 31st May.

Major G. O. Harvey has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary (personal) to the Commander-in-Chief vice Major Hanon.

SPORTING NEWS

CHESTER CUP RESULT.

LONDON, May 6.

The following is the result of the Chester Cup:—

SPITHEAD	...	... 1
DAIMYO	...	... 2
INVERCAULD	...	... 3

Starting price were: Six to one against Spithead, hundred to nine Daimyo, hundred to seven Invercauld.

Twenty ran.—Won by half length. Six lengths between second and third.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES SCORES.

LONDON, May 6.

The following are closing scores of the County matches played to-day:—

Notts vs. Hampshire at Nottingham:—Notts 187, Hampshire 158 for six. (Brown seventy-four not out.)

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire at Cardiff:—Yorkshire 144 for one. (Holmes seventy-nine not out).

Cambridge University vs. Sussex at Cambridge:—Cambridge University 98. (Cox six for 39). Sussex 67 for nine.

Oxford University vs. Lancashire at Oxford:—Oxford University 126 (Parkin six for thirty-one). Lancashire eighty-four for two.

At Lords no play was possible in M.C.C. versus Kent match, the wicket being unfit for play owing to rain. Only Notts was able to play before lunch.—Reuter.

A CAMERA CLUB IN BOMBAY.

With a view to promote the knowledge of Photography in general a Club under the secretaryship of an expert photographer is being formed in Bombay. The object of this Club will be also to teach photography, to do research work and to lessen the burden of heavy expenses on enthusiastic amateurs by doing their printing and developing and distributing the copies to the press, etc.

Those willing to join the Club will please communicate with "Photographer" C/O. the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" at an early date, when a meeting can be arranged to discuss the project and formerly inaugurate the Club.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 7.

In the share market jutes market was practically unchanged for the speculative stocks with business less extensive and small fluctuations. Buyers for the higher denominations were few and far between and transactions were on a small scale. In coals and teas sellers continued to predominate in these sections with hardly any outside support in evidence. Kosoonda and Nyadee had some buyers. Miscellaneous had no fresh features to record. Buyers however of Frank Ross and Kumardhula at last rates were not getting on. Government securities were unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/13, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 102/14.

Cottons:—Bowreah 337.

Jutes:—Auckland 268/8, Bally pref 102, Clive 41/10, Fort Gloster 965, Howrah 43/10, Kankinarrah 442/8, Kinnison 980, Lawrence 647/8, Lothian 420, National 31, Northbrook 38/2, Presidency 7/12, Reliance 64/8, Standard 452.

Coals:—Albion 5/4, Bokaro and Rumgur 20/8, Borrea 13/8, Churulia annas 12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 17/4, New Kendah 7/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/10.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Co. 3, Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/8.

Tea Companies:—Orang 11/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twentynine thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.—A.P.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd. was held on Thursday, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey presiding.

The report for the year ending December 31, 1924 stated the nett Premium income earned by the Company, after deducting all re-insurances, refunds, brokerage etc., amounted to Rs. 1,02,257-2-5. The income from Investments and Transfer fees totalled Rs. 39,214-13-2, which together with the Fire Insurance Fund of Rs. 65,000-0-0 on the 1st January 1924, brought in from the previous year's account amounts to Rs. 1,04,214-13-2, thus making the total receipt of the Company Rs. 2,06,47115-7.

On the expenditure side, the fire losses paid as well as outstanding at the 31st December 1924 absorbed Rs. 18,241-0-0 representing 17.84 per cent. of the Nett Premium received during the year. The expenses of management, stationery, stamps on Policies etc., with the Directors' and Auditors' Fees and income tax for the year 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 24,344-2-8.

Fire Fund:—The Reserve for unexpired Risks on the 31st December 1924 had been taken at Rs. 61,205-10-9, and a sum of Rs. 38,794-5-3, had been added to it in order to increase it to Rs. 1,00,000.

Securities.—The Securities of the Company shewn in the Balance Sheet at cost had now not only been fully covered, but by writing off Rs. 1,50,000 as Depreciation, they showed some appreciation when compared with the present market value.

The aggregate receipt of the Company had reached to Rs. 2,06,471-15-7, while the total of the expenditure side from both the accounts came to Rs. 1 42,588-2-8, leaving a Credit Balance of Rs. 63,886-12-11, which together with the last year's Balance of Rs. 7,253-5-0 making up the total Rs. 71-139-1-11. This sum was appropriated as under:—1. For payment of Dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. Rs. 2/8 per share absorbing Rs. 52,882-8-0; 2. For payment of Bonus to the office Staff, Rs. 1,500; 3. Reserve fund Account Rs. 10,000; 4. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 6,756-9-11. Total Rs. 71,139-1-11.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors Messrs. Mulji Laxmidas and Devidas Madhowji Thackersey were re-elected again.

The Punjab Excise Amendment Act, Opium (Punjab amendment) Act and the Punjab small Towns' (Amendment) Act 1925 having been assented to by the Governor and the Governor-General, have been promulgated in a Punjab Gazette Extraordinary.—A. P.

GOOD BYE!

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925.

GOVERNMENT'S STORES POLICY.

The annual report of the Indian Stores Department, while recording a certain amount of progress in the right direction, is a document which stimulates a feeling of bitter disappointment and offers a fresh illustration of the impossibility of finding enough strength in the Government of India to move on in the face of vested interests or to adapt the old machinery to the requirements of modern administration. The purchases made by the Indian Stores Department, which amounted to two and a quarter crores, are a mere flea-bite, when it is considered that the money spent by Imperial, provincial and local bodies on purchases by them on revenue and capital accounts during the year runs to about fifty crores. The railways alone purchase something like 18.79 crores worth of stores and we have reason to believe that the machinery, through which the purchases by railways take place at present, is in some cases, corrupt and, in some other cases, incompetent. The purchasing officers of railways cannot always bring to bear on their work direct experience of the use of the articles. Their technical equipment for purposes of inspection is limited or nil, and they are content to play the role of the post office and find safety in indenting, in carrying heavy stocks, in maintaining heavy staffs and generally in conducting affairs in an unbusinesslike and extravagant manner. The army is guilty of larger waste than perhaps any other department. In non-official life one comes across from time to time prosperous little men, the origin of whose wealth is in supplies to the army. The scandals in connection with the Munitions Board must be still fresh in public memory and the inability of the army department to reduce their peace establishment to a reasonable figure must in part at least be accounted for by incompetent machinery of purchase, whose continued existence can be only justified by insular departmental considerations for maintaining patronage, if not perquisites. The other evil, which we have noted in connection with the Government of India stores purchase, is the duality of the machinery. No business house would allow certain powers to one department for local purchase and at the same time bring into parallel existence at heavy cost, as the Government of India have done, one department at Simla and another at London for the same purpose. The fact that there is no connecting link except a recently instituted system of scrutiny of indents between these departments indicates that the Government of India have instituted the Indian Stores Department in response to the demand of the Indian and European commercial community without the intention of seeing that it does, on an adequate basis, the work which in reality is carried on by the Stores Department in London. Heavy charges for consulting engineers are being borne at the other end. The Stores Department under the High Commissioner has been known to have purchased in the dearer market in the United Kingdom instead of in the cheapest market in the world, and there is the scandal of approved list of firms with clauses guarranteeing employment to ex-army men. We have been told successively that the various departments of the Government have been "requested" to make larger use of the Indian Stores Department. This pious persuasion by the Government of India of their own departments has obviously failed to convert them to the creed of economical and efficient purchase through the machinery so skilfully handled by Mr. Pitkeathly.

The chaotic condition of stores purchase which reflects no credit on those who have presided over the Industries Department during the last three years, is justified as usual by the blatant retort that it is a period of "transition". If there is any word of which we are sick, it is this word "transition", which is requisitioned to cover up a good many sins of incompetence and weakness. The Stores Committee's report arising out of the recommendations of the Industries Commission has been practically shelved, and departmental recommendations have resulted in the present state of things when the London Stores Department is allowed to have a lion's share of the purchase. We do not know what has been the result of the recent conference which was held at Delhi of stores purchasing officers of railways and how Sir Charles Innes is going to redeem his promise to the Legislative Assembly that once the Stores Department has been instituted, it will make purchases not only for all the State railways but also for most of the Company-managed railways. Whatever other grounds there may be for the inaction on the part of the Government, it is not due to the absence of repeated and earnest representations by the non-official community not only through the Indian Merchants' Chamber but also through the Assembly. We think it is something akin to a public scandal that no action should have been taken by Government on the resolution of Mr. Jinnah which was supported by every section of the Assembly and passed by it unanimously in 1924 for calling all tenders for Government purchases for delivery in India in rupees. If Lord Reading's Government wanted another proof of the absolute futility of the present constitution to secure any accord between the considered opinion of the representatives of the public and the executive Government, this is a case in point, and we trust there is no truth in the rumour that the Government of India intend to split up Government requirements and adopt a system of rupee tender, which, while making a verbal concession to public opinion will still leave things, in most cases, where they were. We have not yet seen any recent statement from Government or any quarters pointing out the disadvantages in the system of rupee tender, and we think that the ultimate salvation of the Indian Stores Department is through the adoption of this system. This alone will secure that all tenders for all materials will be made returnable in India and, therefore, the authority deciding both on the terms on which the tenders are called and on the contract resulting from such a tender, will be in India. This will lead to the abolition of the Indian Stores Department in London as a separate and independent machinery and to its reduction as an inspecting branch under the direction of the Chief Controller of Stores, Simla. We wish to see this unification of agency which alone can secure the best results from the public point of view not merely in economy of purchase, but in proper specification being laid down for Government requirements and in the provision for thorough inspection which is at present practically not existent in many branches of Government.

It is only after the machinery has been money spent for securing adequate information as to what is Government purchase and what can be produced under the existing condition of Indian industries, will have been well spent. The denial to Indian industries of legitimate patronage arising from State purchase has been one of the blots on British administration for the removal of which the time is now ripe, and we trust Sir B. N. Mitra will earn the gratitude of his countrymen by taking a bold measure avoiding all futile compromises with vested interests and all mild submissions to gestures and persuasions from across the seas. The Indian Stores Department at the present moment, we regret, must be characterised as a fifth wheel of administration created as a sop to responsible opinion both in Bombay and in Calcutta, but starved of funds and disliked as an upstart body with large pretensions for intrenching on the patronage of the purchasing departments. In fact the activities of the Indian Stores Department are bound to shed considerable light on waste, duplication and extravagance. The Department provides competent central machinery for correlating information as well as for supplying and insisting upon specifications, conducting inspections and generally by pooling the requirements of the State making a better bargain and being better able to hold the parties supplying to Government to their bargain. Since the suspicion of corruption is in the mind of the public inevitably associated with purchases by Government, we think it only fair to remark that we have not heard a single breath of scandal whispered about underhand dealings in connection with the activities of the Indian Stores Department as at present constituted. While the report of last year indicates a certain modest measure of progress, by its very position the Controller of Stores cannot point out the things which we have indicated above, namely, the rightful place of the Indian Stores Department in the machinery of Government and its claim to be the one dominating agency for the guidance of every limb of Government in the purchases which it wishes to make. Co-operation is what the Secretary of State for India has asked of the people of this country, but on the issue of stores' rules and the policy of rupee tender the conclusion is unavoidable that it is the Government who have declined to give reasonable response to the demands of the public.

AN ATROCIOUS CAMPAIGN.

Upon a trumpery pretext, the French are conducting a destructive expedition against the Riffs, but it is a Franco-Spanish effort to subdue the spirit of an independent people who inflicted a defeat on Spain. The Paris press regards Marshal Lyautey's communiques laconic and the utmost straining of facts has yielded only the flimsy excuse that the Riffs endeavoured to stir up tribesmen on the French border. The alleged incitement cannot account for operations so disproportionate. Against a tribe of 26,000 fighters France has marshalled an army of 60,000. On Wednesday Reuter told us that the Riffs entered an undefended strip of ten kilometres between their border and the French outpost. The purpose of France is not merely to push out the Riffs from that strip of land but to take a hand in the Moroccan campaign and succeed where the Spaniards ignominiously failed. Preparations for a joint offensive were completed before Marshal Lyautey's discovery that the Riffs had gone slightly out of bounds. As the French operations in the South coincide with a Spanish landing with the object of capturing Abdel Kerim's headquarters, the campaign must have been premeditated. If we had Abdel Kerim's version, it would have probably completed the picture of false imputation patent in every word of Marshal Lyautey's communiques. A special cable to the "Statesman" describes how the Spanish fleet is contributing a gas and shell bombardment while the indomitable French are charging at the Riffs with an army thrice their size. Nothing like courage.

From the day the Spanish forces began their retreat before the gallant Riffs, the French were chafing at the discredit of European prestige, but it is not prestige alone that prompted the French to discover an opportunity of aiming a back-hand stab at the young nation. France longs to establish her dominion in the whole of Morocco and once Spain is reduced to titular suzerainty the chance opens for France to seize the substance of possession. Between France and Spain there is a treaty, the contents of which are not known, but they will become apparent as the Riffs are quelled and their territory filched from them. European nations are on the Mediterranean border by the wrong of cumulative trespass and France is now engaging herself in one of the most nefarious expeditions of history because of her lust for territory. It is ostensibly a campaign to expel the Riffs from a neutral strip of territory, but as time passes it will develop into a ruthless invasion of the Riff country. When France threw her troops over the border, a London cable emphasised that "the French campaign is solely aimed at clearing this zone (that is, the ten kilometre area) and there is no intention of invading Riff territory". The polite apology has been turned into a militant proclamation, for we read in to-day's cables that the French authorities are in for desolating war-fare. "With a determination to punish the Riffis exemplarily the Government has decided to send reinforcements, mostly consisting of engineers, aviators and Red Cross workers to Morocco where Marshal Lyautey at present commands an army of 60,000 only, two-thirds of whom are available against the Riffis." While the idea of orderly expulsion has grown into villainous determination it may be noticed that there are no fresh allegations against the Riffs. The great war schooled European nations in all the arts of propaganda and mendacity, and where in a campaign of aggression France is silent on the topic of "Riff atrocities" we may legitimately presume the innocene of the victimised people. The League of Nations and the conscience of Europe are insensitive to the wrong committed against the Riffs because recognition may involve an act of interference opposed to white hegemony. If instead of the Riffs, a nation like the Armenians had been attacked by a foreign power, the moral faculties of Christendom would have blazed into terrible forms. But it is only the Riffs and the conscience of European nations is drugged with cruelty and conceit. France has evidently the permission of other Powers in her adventure. The Riffs fought the Spaniards with heroism, straining the utmost muscle of war. When the Spaniards return with a partner for a double-bully fight, the prospect is hopeless for the Riffs. They are a primitive people who dearly prize their freedom; that is their sole offence and to a non-European race it means a sentence of eventual suppression. The French attack cannot be called a punitive expedition because there is nothing to punish and no wrong to vindicate. It is an infamous attempt to annihilate a nation which refuses to be emasculated.

Notes of the Day.

Peace in Hedjaz?

In an interview which he gave to Reuter's last week, Naji-el-Assil, representative of Emir Ali, urged that as the Hedjaz was an independent kingdom and a member of the League of Nations, there was great need of the latter's help in settling the quarrel between Ibn Saud and Emir Ali. He added that only the League's help, financial or otherwise, could make the Hedjaz a modern State which all Muslims desire it to be. The Muslims certainly desire the Hedjaz to be a modern State, but it must be a State which will satisfy the requirements of their religion. They will, therefore, naturally resent the interference of any foreign agency in bringing about this result. The requirements of Islam demand that the Hedjaz should be freed from non-Muslim control. Naji-el-Assil's proposal, suggesting as it does the intervention, however well-intentioned, of a body which is predominantly non-Muslim, cannot be acceptable to the Muslim world. The dispute between Ibn Saud and Emir Ali can only be satisfactorily settled by a representative body of Muslims of the world. Ibn Saud has publicly announced his intention of leaving it to a Muslim Congress to determine the form of the administration of the Hedjaz and the control of the Holy Places. Naji-el-Assil now states that he is telegraphing to Emir Ali the proposed basis of negotiation with Ibn Saud and asking Ali to arrange an armistice pending the discussions. Apart from the fact that the immediate effect of the cessation of hostilities will be to facilitate the performance of this year's Haj, it will be welcomed by Muslims all the world over who have deplored the internecine war. They will eagerly look forward to a happy conclusion of the negotiations for peace, but no peace settlement will satisfy them which does not result in placing the control of the Holy Place in the hands of persons who command their confidence.

The Bar Sinister.

While Lord Reading is secretly confabulating with Lord Birkenhead with the help of a secretary and Lord Lytton has been fishing at Ootacamand, the position of Indians in South Africa, is steadily deteriorating, even in minor matters where colour distinctions are needlessly offensive to Indians without being useful for the economic interests of the whites. For example, in Durban a separate counter has been provided for the exclusive use of Indians and Natives in the Town Treasurer's Department. The policy of discrimination is defended on the same plea on which the reservation of compartments in this country for Europeans and Anglo-Indians is justified—that it facilitates things for Indians and is designed solely for their advantage. To people unskilled in the arts of imperial statesmanship it would seem as though what was needed was not segregation at counters but simply an increase in their numbers. Those who rule empires, however, know better. Some of the best leaders of public opinion in India grow enthusiastic over the vision of a federal-commonwealth of Britain and prematurely discover signs of "change of heart": but South Africa is quietly proceeding with its work of racial differentiation and humiliation.

The Rent Scandal.

The protest against the exclusion of non-residential premises as well as the inadequacy of the official Rent Act Amendment Bill that was voiced at the public meeting on Wednesday is distinctly opportune. The Director of Information has laboriously attempted to defend the action or inaction of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir in his communication which is correct without being true. When Mr. Nariman sought leave to introduce his Bill, he had reluctantly to confine the scope of his measure to residential premises because of the technical provision which makes it impossible for a member to re-introduce a measure within a definite period after its rejection. Mr. Cowasjee was hampered by no such difficulty from making his Bill comprehensive enough to include tenants of all classes. It is true that Mr. Addyman's Bill was defeated in the Council but the defeat was incurred by only a couple of votes and can in no way be construed as opposition to the basic principle of the measure. In fact, it is a mere chimera to imagine that a Bill perfectly balancing and harmonising the interests of landlords and tenants can be devised and Mr. Cowasjee, who wanted to perform this rare trick of squaring the circle, has incurred the wrath of both landlords and tenants. In our visions of harmony we should not forget that houses are for tenants, not tenants for houses. But Government in perpetuating an illogical division between tenants have no excuse now of ignorance because they know the acute and widespread distress prevailing among the tenants of non-residential premises whose landlords are freed from the restraints of control. The "Labour Gazette" says as regards the condition of housing that the majority of the middle-class population of Bombay live in two-room tenements. This is the condition of the premier city in India which ensures that while more than half the population should be cribb'd and confined, the man who owned the land or the house should not be deprived of the full benefit of the city's growth. If the landlords desire to enjoy the fruits of their labour through increased rents, let us remember that the fruits are theirs but the labour which secures for them the unearned increment is somebody else's. Government should give up the pose of neutrality and secure justice for tenants.

German interest in Eastern Literature.

The number of books published in Germany about the philosophy and social and political problems of the East is steadily on the increase, but there has been in German educated circles a very remarkable quickening of interest in Indian affairs since Mahatma Gandhi became the leader of the Indian National Movement. As we noticed in these columns some time ago, his most important articles in "Young India" have already been translated and issued in book form, and there have been lives of Mahatma Gandhi issued by three separate publishing firms, the one which has achieved immediate popularity being a small volume in writing which an Indian Mr. Zakir Hussein, a resident of Berlin, has collaborated with a German professor. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" in its monthly "book-notice" for April announces that Gandhiji's little book "The Guide to Health" is also now translated with a "medical introduction" by Ettore Levi, who has with the help of a colleague, added an appendix to the work "consisting of extracts from speeches of the Mahatma on matters relating to hygiene and morals". Attention is also being paid in the German literary world to India's past history. The well-known Indophil, Professor Helmuth von Glasenapp, has new issued a "History of India during the last four thousand years". This must be, however, a sketchy type of historical effort as the book covers only 177 pages and costs five marks. Another work of note to appear about Indian literature is the translation of the Amarushataka by Friedrick Ruekert. This is entitled "The Hundred Strophes of the Amaru" and is a reprint from the manuscript in verse of the famous German poet, preserved in the Prussian State Library.

Leprosy and the Public.

In India, the land of epidemics, some diseases appear and disappear, but the scourge of leprosy is always with us. The number of lepers recorded in the official census of 1921 is 12,296, but the figure is not wholly reliable since the omissions due to wilful concealment are great as no one except a beggar is willing to admit that he is afflicted with such a loathsome disease. The Mission to Lepers, which has been rendering very valuable services in combating this vile malady, held last December a conference at Allahabad and has published a report of its proceedings which is useful both for social workers interested in the cause as well as for educating public opinion on the subject. For, no real advance can be made towards eradicating this evil without the intelligent and active co-operation of the public. We hold that the sporadic appeals for funds by satraps and high officials from Delhi or Bombay have no real prospect of success unless some detailed and inspiring plan of campaign with concrete illustrations of the nature of the leprosy problem and of the means of fighting it is offered for support. Moreover, as Sir William Marris in his message to the Conference observed, there has been no co-ordinated endeavour either for research or for remedial measures. It is for public opinion to exert pressure on the Government and make them realise their proper function of co-ordinating a social and humanitarian movement as they co-ordinate administrative machinery. Colonel Dunn rightly suggested at the Conference that, instead of waiting for private enterprise, Government should establish leper colonies and open leper dispensaries. At present, however, they only subsidise leper asylums and fail even to enforce the Leper Act as strictly as they should. Public opinion, if once aroused, could do something to enhance the Government's contribution to leper asylums.

Knowledge against Leprosy.

To the aid of humanitarianism, however, comes science which has shown that the disease is highly amenable to treatment in its early stages and that there are predisposing causes of it. If it is preventible, then in the well-known query of the late King Edward, why not prevent it? But we cannot say that in this country earlier diagnosis and treatment are being attempted. Before compulsory segregation can be resorted to, the infection must be detected. Here's the rub because for the immense rural population of India, the medical organisation is thoroughly inadequate and meagre. Much more hopeful is the assurance of medical authorities that environment has decisive influence on public health and that leprosy which is often caused by such diseases as syphilis or malaria is capable of being not only eradicated but prevented. It is idle to harbour suspicions about the motives of those who are pioneers in the work of amelioration of lepers even if at times they emphasise the religious aspect of their work so long as there are not indigenous institutions prepared to take up the work.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

DIMINISHING PURCHASING POWER.

LANCASHIRE'S GRADUAL RECOVERY.

LONDON, May 6.

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade organisations which for the past three weeks has been inquiring into the state of industry reports that no general reduction in prices is possible. The Committee says trade is gradually recovering but is still handicapped by the diminishing purchasing power of the world's consumers. It feels that an important reason why Lancashire is unable to secure a sufficient volume of trade to ensure a full-time working is that in a few specific markets certain particular classes of cloth, formerly bought regularly in large quantities, is no longer demanded in such volume.—Reuter.

TEA DUTY.

LABOUR AMENDMENT FOR REDUCTION.

LONDON, May 6.

The House of Commons has passed the report stage of the tea duty unaltered after rejecting the motion of the Labour member Mr. Charlton to reduce the tea duty from four pence to a penny.

Mr. Rennie Smith (Labour) seconding the motion complained that the duty was unjust because it was just as heavy on cheaper as on dearer teas and suggested that the matter might be adjusted by a higher duty on dearer teas.

Col. Guinnes in the course of his reply pointed out that the tea duty was now lower than before war and agreed that the last year's remission of the duty was at the time of the change passed on the consumer but at present the consumer was not enjoying full reduction. The average price of both costlier and cheaper teas was only about a penny less than before the last year's Budget. It was difficult to say whether the rise in price was due to the increase in demand or the increase in supplies but in view of the admitted shortage of supply a further decrease in the duty was likely to cause such increase in demand as would cause quite a disproportionate increase in the price. Moreover the proposed remission would mean a loss of five million sterling revenue in the full years.—Reuter.

MCKENNA DUTIES.

HEAVY IMPORTATION OF CLOCKS AND CARS.

LONDON, May 6.

The Channel ports have been very busy with importation of matches, clocks and motor-cars from the Continent apparently dumped with a view to avoiding the McKenna duties, the reimposement of which from the 1st of July was announced by Mr. Churchill in his budget speech.

To questions asked in this regard in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill replied that he did anticipate some increased importation but he would not hesitate to seek the House's authority to antedate the operation of the duties if his revenue estimate showed signs of excessive importation. Meantime, the Customs authorities were keeping a careful record of all the imports with a view to collecting the duty with a restrospective effect if such a course was found necessary (Cheers).—Reuter.

MURDER OF SIRDAR.

NINE MEN ON TRIAL.

LONDON, May 6.

Cairo.—Nine persons accused in connection with the murder of the late Sirdar have been committed for trial in the Assize Court. The trial commences on the 12th May. Abdel Fattahenaiat, one of the accused, asked to be allowed to make a statement and described how the murder of the Sirdar was carried out.—Reuter.

BRITISH LEGATION AT KABUL.

EXPENSES INCURRED FROM INDIAN REVENUES.

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton informed Mr. Thurtle that the Indian revenues at present contributed the whole of the expenses of maintaining the British Legation at Kabul.—Reuter.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 6.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Zekiai Bey, is resigning owing to ill-health.—Reuter.

ARMENIAN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY ANGORA TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, May 6.

The Angora Tribunal of Independence has sentenced to death an Armenian named Manoukian on the charge of conspiring against the life of Ismet Pasha and other prominent people.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

PROPOSED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

RENEWAL OF DELAGOA CONVENTION.

LONDON, May 6.

Cape Town.—The Premier, Von Hertzog mentioned that he had received a proposal for a Round Table Conference with the representatives of the Indian Government. He hoped shortly to negotiate with the Governor-General of the Portuguese East Africa with reference to the renewal of the Delagoa Convention.—Reuter.

MINES AND WORKS BILL.

COLOUR BAR AGAINST ASIATICS.

LONDON, May 6.

Cape Town.—The Mines and Works Bill which lays down the colour bar against the natives and Asiatics has passed the second reading and the Bill has been referred to a select committee. The Minister of Mines, Mr. Beyers, deprecated the speeches of General Smuts and other oppositionists as tending to cause disaffection in the native mind and argued that the Bill only enacted the colour bar which was previously embodied in regulations of the Transvaal Free State but which had been found to be ultra vires. He promised to give a careful consideration as to what extent the Bill should be applied to the Cape Province.

The Asiatic aspect was hardly discussed in the later stages of the debate.—Reuter.

REHOBOTH REVOLT.

S. AFRICAN GOVT'S INQUIRY.

LONDON, May 6.

Cape Town.—Von. Hertzog stated in the Assembly that he had received a report from the Administrator of South-West Africa regarding Rehoboth situation. The position had so much improved that the majority of persons imprisoned for not paying fines had been released. Government was sending a Judge to investigate into the grievances and also the extent of the possibility of giving Rehoboths self-government under guidance.—Reuter.

The above refers to the telegram of April 5, which says:—

The tribal revolt in the Rehoboth district has been suppressed without bloodshed, the Rehoboths surrendering unconditionally.

THE HEDJAZ DISPUTE.

BRITISH GOVT'S DECISION.

LONDON, May 6.

Prior to departing for Jeddah, Naji El Assil, the representative of Emir Ali in London, visited the Foreign Office where he was given to understand that, while the decision of the British Government not to interfere in what it regarded as a religious question between Hedjaz and Nejd was unaltered, anything that might terminate hostilities between Ali and Ibn Saud would be welcomed. Naji El Assil stated that he was telegraphing to Ali the proposed basis of negotiation with Ibn Saud and asking Ali to arrange an armistice pending the discussions. On the receipt of a reply, Naji would start for Jeddah.

Interviewed by Reuter, Naji expressed the opinion that a compromise should be arranged by the Hedjaz Government complying with Ibn Saud's request that Khurma Tara, possession of which was the original cause of the whole trouble should be recognised as the Wanabi territory.—Reuter.

FRANCO-RIFFIAN FIGHT.

LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—A communique states:—The report from Morocco says that the French centre cleared Taounat heights after fierce resistance from the enemy consisting of regulars assisted by the local tribesmen. A telegram from Fez says that the French lost four officers and 45 men killed and 150 wounded. The Riffis casualties were ten times greater.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT MOSSEL BAY.

LONDON, May 6.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales says the Prince arrived at Mossel Bay on Wednesday morning after the all night train journey during which, despite the lateness of the hour, insisted on descending at points *en route* to greet crowds tirelessly waiting round the campfires. From the station the Prince drove straight to the War memorial where he received the Mayor's address.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING.

LONDON, May 6.

Geneva.—Mr. Chamberlain has convoked the Assembly of the League of Nations for September 9th. The Agenda contains the consideration of the Geneva Protocol.—Reuter.

A message from Singapore states that the steamer "Ceylon" is lying in ten feet water. Holds number One and Two are full of water to sea level. Salvage equipment has been forwarded.—Reuter.

Princess Royal, says a bulletin, slept well and the improvement has been maintained.—Reuter.

ADVANCE SPINNING!

MAKE "CHARKHA" YOUR MISSION.

MARVELLOUS DEMONSTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

A marvellous spinning demonstration was witnessed this evening when about 200 spinners assembled at Mirzapur Park and showed their production to Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi was himself spinning for half an hour on the dais along with Dr. Roy. Among the distinguished spinners were, Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, Editor of the "Servant," Mr. Saigowrie Nath Roy, Secretary to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Kamini Roy and Mr. Jatindra Roy Chaudhury, Zemindar. Mr. Gandhi delivered a short speech to the spinners. He said that they had not spun for the mere purpose of demonstration but for making an insistent appeal that they should make "charkha" their mission.

Mr. Gandhi, in laying the foundation stone of the Ashtanga Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, wished the institution success but pointed out that nowadays Ayurvedic physicians lacked sanity and humanity and that their diagnosis was false. He hoped that it might never be said of this institution that it pandered to the basest taste of humanity.—A. P.

HINDENBURG'S ELECTION.

DEMAND TO DECLARE IT INVALID.

LONDON, May 6.

Berlin.—The Social Democrats have officially protested against the validity of Gen. Hindenburg's election on the ground of irregularities and demand that his election should be declared null and void.—Reuter.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

DOWN WITH MALARIAL FEVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was in indifferent health throughout the last Delhi Session has had a severe relapse of Malaria. He will leave Allahabad for Dalhousie as soon as he is able to undertake the journey.

OLYMPIAD AT AMSTERDAM.

DUTCH CHAMBER REFUSES GRANTS.

HAGUE, May 6.

The Second Chamber has rejected the bill guaranteeing a million florins in connection with the holding of the Olympiad at Amsterdam in 1928.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

SIR DOVETON STURDEE.

LONDON, May 7.

The Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee is dead.—Reuter.

[The late Sir Doveton Sturdee entered the Navy in 1871 and rose to be Rear-Admiral Commanding First Division of Home Fleet in 1909. He accomplished with splendid efficiency the task of demolishing the German raiders under Von Spee in the Pacific in 1915. He received Baronetcy on Jan 1, 1916 and was made Admiral in May 1917. He received a grant of £10,000 in August 1919 and was Admiral of Fleet since July 1921 till the time of his death.]

LORD LEVERHULME.

LONDON, May 7.

Lord Leverhulme is dead.—Reuter.

[The late Lord Leverhulme, first Viscount of the Western Isles, chairman of Lever Bros. Ld. and founder of Port Sunlight, was born in 1851 and was educated at Bolton Church Institute. He entered his father's business in 1867. In 1874 he devised a tablet of "Lever's pure honey soap," which on the passing of the Trade Mark Act in 1875 enabled him to register as a soap manufacturer. But it was not until 1886 that he and his brother D'Arcy Lever started soap manufacture in earnest at Warrington as Lever Brothers. Their immediate success and the popularity of their "Sunlight" brands led to rapid extension and their works, christened Port Sunlight, became models of their kind. Schools Clubs, libraries, rest rooms, a hospital and many other institutions for the benefit of he work people were included and a system of co-partnership was inaugurated in 1909 with successful results. The Brothers also established works in Germany, France, Belgium, Japan and other countries. Lord Leverhulme held seats in Parliament for various constituencies from 1900 to 1910. He was created Barone in 1911 and in 1917 he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Leverhulme. In 1912 he bought Stafford House, the London Home of the Dukes of Sutherland and presented it to the nation as a home for the London Museum. He was the Mayor of Bolton from 1918 to 1919.]

COMMISSIONER'S VETO

POONA MUNICIPALITY ADDRESS.

POONA, May 7.

The Poona City Municipality at its meeting resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, and a member of the C. P. Legislative Council and the President-elect of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Satara next week. The Commissioner whose sanction is necessary, under the district Municipal Act, has, however refused to give sanction to the expenditure in connection with the address.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SWARAJISTS.

SPLIT IN CORPORATION FEARED.

ALL OVER EXHUMATION OF MUSLIM'S BODY.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

A split is apprehended in the Swaraj Party in the Corporation of Calcutta when the question of exhumation of the body of a Mahomedan saint buried in New Market is taken up for discussion. The Special Committee of the Corporation by a Hindu majority recommended the exhumation realising the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Sukumar Ranjan Das, the Congress Party whip, in the course of a manifesto points out that the solidarity of the party is at stake. "The idea of exhuming the dead body of a person whoever he may be is repulsive to religious sentiments of every one not to speak of a Hindu. The bureaucratic notion of proprietary rights is at the bottom of all the mischief. If the resolution of exhumation is passed some of the Hindu Councillors will resign. The Mayor has given his opinion against the recommendation of the special committee, as he thinks it will lead to rupture between the two communities. If the resolution is passed it will be passed against his will. In that case he will have no other alternative but to resign. If things come to such a pass the administration of the Corporation by our party will come to an end, nay, our party will have no existence at all."

Mr. Das appeals to all to support the amendment for adjourning the consideration of Special Committee's report for six months.—A. P.

DEE STAKES.

DERBY CANDIDATES GAIN FIRST THREE PLACES.

LONDON, May 7.

Candidates for the Derby gained the first three places in the Dee stakes at Chester to-day over a distance of mile and a half. The King had a popular victory through Runnymede winning the race, Lord Rosebery's Tissaphernes coming second and Sol Joel's Glommen third.

The starting price was (six to one) against Runnymede, five to two against Tissaphernes and hundred to eight against Glommen.

Six ran. The race was won by three lengths, two lengths separating the second and the third.

Derby candidates Roidore and Aga Khan's Ayaz were among the horses which also ran.—Reuter.

SIKH SHRINES BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

LAHORE, May 7.

Much to the surprise of the members and visitors Sardar Tara Singh introduced the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill at the Punjab Legislative Council to-day as soon as the Governments demands for additional and supplementary grants were disposed of. Sardar Tara Singh who introduced the Bill without any discussion or division next moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of Sardars Gurbakhsh Singh, Jodh Singh, Mangal Singh, Narain Singh, Raja Narendra Nath, Gokal Chand Narang, Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, Miaf Mohammad Shah, Nawaz Firoz Khan Noor, Mr. Criak, Mr. Beazley, Sir John Maynard, Sir Fazli Hussain, Mr. Bhide, Sardar Mahindra Singh and the mover and that the Council direct the select committee to submit its report by 15th June 1925. In doing so Sardar Tara Singh made a lengthy speech dealing with the Gurdwara movement, the sacrifices made by Sikhs to achieve their purpose and the efforts that had been made in the past to solve the problem by evolving some legislation. The mover then dealt briefly with the important sections of the Bill.

The motion was then welcomed and supported by members from all sides of the House who congratulated the mover on his efforts to solve the difficult problem. An amendment for the addition of four more names to the select committee was unanimously carried and the motion as amended being put to the vote was carried amidst applause.

CALCUTTA MILLS.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month of February amounted to 62 million pounds and that of woven goods to 35 million pounds as compared with 30 million and 24 million pounds respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year which is an increase of 108 per cent. in the case of yarn and 46 per cent in the case of woven goods. In the eleven months from April 1924 to February 1925 the quantities were 659 million pounds of yarn and 418 million pounds of woven goods while the exports of Indian yarn from British India to foreign countries during the same period were 34 million pounds as compared with 37 million and 53 million pounds in corresponding periods of 1924 and 1925 respectively. The value of goods woven in Indian mills was Rs. 460 lakhs in February 1925, compared with Rs. 317 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in February 1925 was Rs. 592 lakhs compared with 518 lakhs in the corresponding periods of 1924.—A. P.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

MORE ABOUT IDENTIFICATION PARADE.

STATE MOTOR DRIVER'S EXAMINATION.

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum,

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

N. N. Chatterji acting head clerk of the Colaba Observatory said on the 12th January last the sun set at 6-20 p.m. the moon rose at 8-18.6 p.m. and the twilight lasted for 80 minutes. It was the second day after the full moon

J. F. Coutinho said he was formerly working at the Orient Hotel and identified some entries in the book in regard to Phanse, etc.

Anandrao Phanse wrote out his name in the register and did not write his friend's name, but wrote only "friend."

The Judge: Is accused No. 9 the man who wrote the name in the book? Do you understand my question?—Yes, sir.

The witness could not identify who the friend of No. 9 was, but he could identify No. 9 Phanse.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said the entry was made in his presence. That was the first time he saw accused No. 9 and he never saw him again. He was asked by the Secretary of the Hotel to identify if he could accused No. 9. He knew that Bawla case was going on, but he never knew that Phanse was accused No. 9.

Nadir Peddor said in October last he was working at the Orient Hotel, and he was still working there and some of the entries in the book were in his hand.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said he had a talk with the last witness two days ago and witness had spoken to him about Phanse and Ponde. Witness sad seen the last witness in the compound while he was sitting in his car. Coutinho and he went together in the witness' car and he did not point out Phanse to him. Personally he had never seen Phanse and he was unable to identify him.

You had no desire to know who is Phanse?—No.

And you did not enquire, who Phanse was?—I cannot remember that I have enquired who Phanse is.

I put it to you that Phanse was pointed out to you?—He was never pointed out to me.

Did you care to know any of the other accused by sight?—I never cared to know.

PASSENGER'S EXAMINATION.

Sayed Hussanally S Vaziruddin Army Contractor, Lahore, said, he was in Bombay last January, and he left Bombay on the same date at night by the Calcutta Mail. He travelled second class, and he had booked his seat. When witness went into his compartment he found his berth occupied by another person and he asked him to vacate it It was No. 5 who occupied his seat. There were three in the compartment, and one of them was No. 5, and the other was a Hindu. The two were going to Indore. The witness and others changed at Khandwa and witness got down at Mhow. He had conversation in English with his companions. Just as the train was about to start one man come with a little luggage. Witness come to Bombay about 4th or 5th March, because he was asked to come and see the C. I. D. in Bombay. Between 15 and 25 persons were standing and he identified No. 5 from among them. His other companion was a Hindu and was of a thin build.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he could not describe the man who got out of the compartment. The other man was wearing English clothes and a had a small felt cap. While the witness was lying down the other two men were speaking to themselves. There was no particular necessity of noticing them, neither of talking to them until the next morning. Five or six days after he got to know about the murder, from the papers.

Did you then associate this meeting on the night in question with this murder?—No.

When did you get this letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Indore?—On the 28th February.

You did not know what this visit was about?—No.

He arrived in Bombay about 5th March. If anybody were brought before him he would be able to identify him.

I put it to you that the other man who was travelling with you was a Mussalman, Rashid?—No, he was a Hindu.

You don't think you are a mistaken?—No.

You seemed to be surprised to hear that he was Rashid?—Yes.

How was he dressed?—He had English clothes; he had a pith hat and he was clean shaved.

Are you sure that he was clean shaved?—

(Continued on page 9)

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

"HOPE OF OUR RACE"

RELIGION WE NEED AT PRESENT

BUDDHA JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

The 2459th Budha Jayanti was celebrated on Thurrday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Halyl under the auspices of the Budha Society of Bombay, Sir Sankaran Nair presiding. There was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion prominent among whom were the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, G. K. Nariman. Rachakant Malaviya, K. Natrajan, Prof. Bhagwat of the St. Xavier's College, Prof Dharmanand Kausambi, Dr. A. L. Nair and Mr. Jhabwalla.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in proposing Sir Sankaran Nair to the chair said that they had met that evening to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Lord Budha They had been celebrating the 'Jayanti' for the last four years and every year they had been lucky enough to get eminent men to preside on this occasion. Last year Mahatma Gandhi presided and this year they were fortunate enough to secure Sir Sankaran Nair to occupy the chair. It was needless for him to introduce Sir Sankaran. He had held very important high offices in the public life of their country and the sacrifice he had undergone when he resigned from the Executive Council of the Viceroy as he considered that the cause of his country required him to take that step was too fresh and wellknown to them all. He then requested Sir Sankaran to take the chair.

Prof. Bhangwat seconded the proposal and Sir Sankaran Nair formally occupied the chair

ORIGIN OF SOCIETY

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, the Secretary of the Budha Society then dwelt upon the origin and present activities of the Society and how they could best help it. Dr. A. L. Nair was the prime mover in the matter The speaker and Dr. Nair both discussed for a long time how best to revive the spirit of Lord Budha in the materialistic soil of Bombay. Mr. Jhabwalla was to bring in a capital of energy, enthusiasm and work while Dr. Nair consented to bring in a larger capital of generosity to float the Society. The first thing the Society did was to celebrate the Budha Jayanti for the first time in Bombay at Madhav Baug four years back. Later on they busied themselves in propagating the eight fold path as enunciated by Lord Budha by arranging fortnightly classes public lectures and pamphlets. Besides these they started a Poli Literary Society. Their aim is to propagate the doctrine of brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God as understood by Budha.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Sir Sankaran Nair said:

In all countries we see institutions social, economic, moral and religious fiercely attacked, some in ruins and all of them bearing traces of the tremendous struggle In Europe Christianity is given up by many; the tone of its ministers in its defence is apologetic, it makes no real contribution to the solution of the world problems; its stand against the sins of the wealthy and the powerful, against self-interest, is half hearted; inconvenient religious truths and injunctions being explained away. In consequence Russia has cast off its religion. The poor and the oppressed everywhere are looking elsewhere for help and relief. Christianity is trying to effect the necessary modifications to suit the changing conditions. Islam also is attacked and the strength of the attack may be seen from the fact that in Turkey a Muhammadan Government has got rid of Islam as the State religion Persia and Central Asia are following the same policy.

In India the assault on the established institutions has been stronger than elsewhere. The Christian missions, admirably organised from the vanguard. The Western civilisation scandalised and amazed at what it considers the great tyranny of the Hindu religion has arrayed itself against Hinduism ostensibly in the interests of the weak and down trodden. It will be found that every where the attack on religion was led by those who claimed to act in the interests of humanitarian progress. The appearance of a society like the Buddhist Society of Bombay in these circumstances is of great significance. Many feel that none of the three great religions of the world, Christianity. Islam Brahminism meet the needs of the situation others think that Buddhism gives a better answer to our problems than those: while a large number are of opinion that Buddhism must be given a chance of dealing with them. Let me therefore draw attention to a few Buddhist characteristics which are now worthy of attention.

BUDDHIST CHARACTERISTICS

Buddhism did not recognise castes as maintained by the Vedas and by the Smirtis as essential. It derived its authority, it drew its inspiration from the Upanishads and the philosophical systems, and there are many amongst us now who believe that as long as the caste system as under the Vedas and the Smirtis, i.e. based only on birth remains an integral part of our religion, the progress that we desire is impossible. Therefore our efforts must be directed to get rid of it.

Buddhism insists upon the inflexible law of Karma as against the insistence primarily of faith and belief of the other religions. By making the law of causation inflexible, by a refusal to recognise any divine command or religious injunction, implied, or expressed, as a justification for any act, it rendors any religious persecution, any religious war, any slaughter on behalf of religion which has disgraced Christianity, Muhammadanism, Brahminism, impossible. Physical and spiritual evolution is according to Buddhism dependant on moral life as expounded fully in the text books which do not differ materially from the general conception of mortality of those great men whom the world revere. A life other than moral even if religion leads to physical and spiritual degeneration. It gives thus a cosmic or natural sanction to morality.

The sacredness of life and universal love is another distinctive characteristic.

He then dwelt at length on the events that lead to founding of Buddhism. He impressed very much upon the universal love taught by Lord Budha. He then concluded: It seems therefore to be eminently a religion whose advent to India we need not hesitate to welcome and assist though we may not be prepared to become Buddhists ourselves.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. G. K. Nariman at the outset dwelt upon the extent and scope of Budhistic teachings and how they still find adherents over a greater part of the world from China Japan and Tibet on one side and Ceylon, Burma and Java on the other. Continuing he said that no one man had perhaps influenced mankind so much and given then such doctrines of universal acceptance as Lord Budha. And what was more he lived as he preached. What Zoroaster was to Persia, Mazdag, perhaps the first communist the world ever had, was to Babyion, Budha was to India.

Mr. Nariman then referred to two of the prominent teachings of Lord Budha. The first was moderation in every thing or what the Greeks called the golden mean. The next thing was that he gave them a practical solution to a problem that was confronting them at the present time—curse of untouchability. The curse of untouchability was a heritage to India left by Aryan pride. Lord Budha tried to destroy to remove the curse by doing away with the system of castes. In the end Mr. Nariman said that to him the curse of untouchability was an abominable thing, that though he would not advise them to use force to destroy it, but he would certainly ask them to use a higher force—public opinion to do away with the curse and exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi is so far as he advocated the removal of untouchability.

FLOWER OF HUMANITY

Mr. Jamnadas as Dwarkadas said that he felt a little diffident to speak on the occasion particularly when scholars were invited to address the gathering. He was not Budhist but he was a Hindu who believed in religion as a thing not merely to be professed but to be practised. In the course of his religious studies one thing had dawned upon him and that was as long as a religion was not merely professed but was truly lived up to, it could not but help inspiring its followers. And if Lord Budha had instilled faith in those who want to live as religious Hindus, not as Hindus understood by the priests, they as Hindus ought to accept the tenets of Lord Budha as a religious duty. Lord Budha's teachings were a negation of the hypocrasy which pretends to believe in a faith and refuses to live up to it. Lord Budha was full of love, full of compassion and was out to shed light on a misguided world and to drawn them to the realities of life. In the midst of chaos, in the midst of confusion in the midst of conflict, misery, hypocrasy and materialism of the scrdid world, Lord Budha tried to turn their eyes from the unreal to the real

Lord Budha, said Mr. Jamnadas in conclusion, was the hope of their race. Lord Budha began life on a very low rung of the ladder and through his own efforts reached its highest rung and not only that but he has taught them that they, if they followed his teachings could reach that height of spiritual bliss. Lord Budha was the hope and the flower of humanity.

Mr. J. N. Mehta also spoke.

Mr. K. Natrajan then thanked the Chairman and hoped that his support and sympathy were assured to the society.

Sir Sankaran Nair then thanked the audience and the Society for the high honour done to him.

The gathering terminated late in the night.

WEMBLEY FILM CASE.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The prosecution evidence was closed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in what is known as the Wembley Film case in which Collin Campbell Rogers, Hudley Campbell Rogers and Mrs. Campbell Rodgers are charged with cheating and using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. S. C. Stewart Williams, Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust Commissioners, deposed that in March a canvasser employed by the accused saw him in connection with a film being taken for exhibition at Wembley. Witness understood that the accused represented the Gaumont Film Company of London. Witness gave an order on the understanding that films would be exhibited at a theatre run under official authority. No money had been paid because before the films were shown the present proceedings were started.

Mr. Williams, assistant in the firm of Messrs. Orr Dignam Company stated that Collim Rodgers on March 24 came to his office and wanted to have a certified copy of a document from the witness. The witness gave him a certified copy of that document. Having seen the original the witness took it to be a genuine letter from the Gaumont Film Company.

After some formal witnesses were examined the case for the prosecution was closed. Further hearing will be taken up to-morrow.—A. P.

LATE SIR P. T. CHETTY.

MADRAS, May 7

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the South Indian Liberal Federation, with Dewan Bahadur Tirumala Pillai in the chair, a resolution was passed placing on record the deep sense of loss sustained by the province by the death of Sir P. Thyagarayya Chetty, founder and leader of non-Brahman movement. The resolution was moved by Rao Bahadur Thanikachalam Chettiyar, President of the Madras Corporation, who in a short speech referred to the loss of a familiar but most foremost figure in the public life of south India.—A. P.

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN AHMEDABAD.

MUNICIPALITY AND GOVT. COME TO UNDERSTANDING.

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

The local Municipality had written to the Government for permission to organise its own independent educational service and to create its own pension and provident fund scheme or to take all the primary teachers serving at present under the municipality. Thereupon the Collector wrote to the Municipality saying that by direction of Government it was neither the desire nor the intention of the Government to interfere unduly in the internal administration of the Local Municipality and that there would be no interference on the part of the Government unless they were convinced that gross injustice had been done, a contingency which the Government believed was most unlikely to occur in the case of the Ahmedabad Municipality. The Government had already decided to permit the local authorities under the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 to create, with the sanction of the Government, pension or provident fund for primary school teachers taken over and employed by such authorities under section 8 (1) of the Act as an alternative to the payment of pension contribution to the general revenues, the Government agreeing to pay the proportionate pension for the period of the service for which the pension contribution was paid and it was the intention of Government to obtain the requisite sanction of the Secretary of State for India to this arrangement. The Government of Bombay, (Transferred Departments) hoped that the Ahmedabad Municipality would accept these assurances, as to the intentions of the Government and that they would not press for the transfer of teachers—a step which would throw on the district local board Ahmedabad, the financial burden which that body would be unable to bear.

Taking into consideration this letter of the Collector the Municipality has resolved not to press for the transfer of teachers and to request the Government to note the viewpoint of the Municipality and to amend the Act accordingly in future.—A. P.

CUSTODIANS AND NOT MASTERS.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA AT KASUR.

KASUR, May 6.

The mercantile community of Kasur presented this evening an address to Mr. Pochkhanawalla whom they entertained at a garden party. The function was attended by about two hundred persons including many prominent businessmen. The address paid a tribute to Mr. Pochkanawalla's genius for organisation, great tact and business instinct and referred to the services which the Central Bank was rendering to the commercial community of India.

Replying to the address Mr. Pochkhanawalla thanked the commercial community of Kasur for the honour done to him and explained how a banker's lot was a most unenviable one. When a banker agreed to make advances, he was regarded as a benefactor; but when he wanted a margin or repayment he was often maligned as a Shylock or an oppressor. He emphasised that the Central Bank always recognised that they were the custodians and trustees of the people's money and not owners or masters and therefore they had no right to deal in any other way but safe lending and they were bound to give a good account of the same.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT EXPLORATION.

"A GREAT ADVENTURE."

KARACHI, May 6.

Mr. G. K. Cherrie, who is managing the Roosevelt Exploration and Hunting Trip to Central Asia arrived in Karachi to-day. Interviewed by the Associated Press, he said he would proceed to Shrinagar in about four days and that no definite plan could be arranged till Shrinagar was reached as the nature of the country to be traversed was practically unknown. The expedition, he said, was being organised on behalf of the Chicago Field Museum and was financed largely by public subscription. The party would proceed through the Northern passes into Eastern Turkestan. Later in the year, the party would attempt penetration of Himalayan river jungles in search of long haired tigers and other rare specimens of animals and birds. The choicest specimen the expedition hoped to capture was Ovis Poli, which lives at a height of 16000 to 17,000 feet in a bitterly cold temperature. Ovis Poli was first discovered by Macro Polo several centuries ago and had since been thought to be myth until the last British Officer confirmed its existence near the Thian Shan Mountains. Specimens have been known to weigh 250 pounds and have curled horns measuring seventy-one inches.

Mr. Cherrie is in his sixtieth year and looked exceedingly enthusiastic at the prospect of a great adventure.—A. P.

BOULTON BROTHERS.

CAWNPORE VICTORIA MILLS CASE.

CAWNPORE, May 7.

The final hearing of the Cawnpore Victoria Mills Case to which Boulton Brothers are a party and which is attracting a great deal of public attention in business circles here will be resumed from 22nd inst. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who appears for the plaintiffs, is expected here again for final arguments.—A. P.

MORE CERTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL GOVERNOR RESTORES CUTS

CALCUTTA, May 6.

A communique states that in the session which has just closed the Bengal Legislative Council made certain reductions in the Budget demands for reserved subjects. His Excellency the Governor has certified and rejected items of expenditure as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subjects after careful consideration of the results which would follow from giving effect to the proposed reduction. His Excellency states that the demand of Rs. 20,05,000 under the head "Land Revenue Survey and Settlement" was reduced by Rs. 2,50,000. The increased in the estimated cost of survey and settlement in 1925-26 was mainly due to provision for minor settlement operations in the Chittagong District. These are necessary because the term of the present settlement expires in 1924-25 and new settlement must be made within five years. Postponement of any part of the programme would cause loss not only by prolongation of the operations but also by postponement of increase in the revenue expected on the completion of the settlement. The same remark applies to the operation in the Bakargunj District where the Government and temporary settled estates are being re-settled. No reduction under the head of minor settlement operations is possible. It is obvious that if the settlement work is to be done economically the field parties must be maintained at their full strength and work done as expeditionally as possible. His Excellency is responsible for seeing that economy is observed in these operations in the interest of landlords and tenants who bear threefourths of the cost as well as the general taxpayer. He does not consider it would be consistent with the discharge of that responsibility if he were to agree to a temporary reduction which would result in an ultimate enchancement of the cost by Rs. 2,70.000. The Legislative Council reduced the demand for the grant for His Excellency's band from Rs. 82,000 to Rs. 42,000. If the Council is not prepared to vote the sum of Rs. 70,000 to maintain the band at its minimum strength, His Excellency would be obliged to dispense with the band altogether and to substitute for it a small orchestra. Provision would then have to be made for occasional hiring of outside musicians for ceremonial occasions. His Excellency has certified the expenditure of Rs. 14,000 required for a period of six months to cover the expenditure at the rate of Rs. 70,000 per annum and has directed that the matter be re-submitted to the Legislative Council. The demand of Rs. 42,000 for allowance to the Solicitor to the Government was reduced by Rs. 18,000. The Governor does not at present think that the business of the Solicitors can be conducted efficiently at a less cost than Rs. 3,500 a month. He, therefore, has restored the full amount. His Excellency has restored all reductions proposed under the head of the Calcutta Police" considering that the cuts appeared to have had no definite object and employment of additional force was inevitable in the present circumstances. In the case of reduction of Rs. 10,000 in the provision of Rs. 1,73,900 for the pay of inspectors in the Calcutta Police His Excellency is not satisfied that it would be impossible to meet the pay of the staff out of the reduced provision and has therefore not restored this item.—A.P.

MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, May 7.

The local Liberal Association at its special meeting held here on Wednesday, with Rao Bahadur Kale in the chair resolved to arrange the sitting of the provincial social conference on the 13th instant and immediately deputed the Hon. Mr Karandikar to Poona to approach Mr. B. S. Kamat and failing that either Mr. R. G Pradhan or Mr. V. R. Sindhe with a request to preside over their gathering.

According to the latest reports Mr. N. C. Kelkar will open the Spring Lecture Series at Wai on the 7th preside over the prize giving ceremony of the Tilak High School at Karad on the 8th and will arrive at Satar on the 9th.

The President-elect of the Maharastra Provincial Conference is expected here the same day a few hours later accompanied by his Berar friends.

Dr. Besant will leave Adyar on the 8th and is expected here with her Bombay followers including Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Telang to attend the Village Panchayat Conference to be presided over by Rao Bahadur Chitale of Ahmednagar and to discuss her Commonwealth Scheme with leaders in Maharastra. Among the prominent visitors may be mentioned Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Belvi, Dr. Hardikar, Barrister Abhyankar, Dr. Munje, Mr. Patel and others.

Arrangements for different conferences are almost complete and both the wings in the Congress are expected to muster strong but much defends upon the decision of the Reception Committee a special meeting of which is going to be held this evening to disucss a proposal recommending the Subjects Committee to rule out any discussion regarding the yarn franchise at the ensuing Conference

SWARAJISTS' SUCCESS IN WUN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

YEOTMAL, May 6.

Municipal elections at the newly constituted Municipality of Wun concluded yesterday. Liberals put up their own candidates for all the seats but only one of their candidates was returned. Out of seven seats five have been captured by Swarajists, one by a Liberal and one by an 'Independent'.—A. P.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

RAILWAY UNION'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

LAHORE, May 6.

No change has occured in the N W R strike situation. Instructions dealing with the staff who have absented themselves during unrest were issued by the Agent on May 3rd and these have been posted up in three laguages in shops. sheds and stations of the N W R and distributed widely. These instructions have been framed by the Railway Administration itself and are final and not open to modification.

With reference to these instructions a communique of the Railway Union states that strikers are not prepared to resume work on conditions offered by the Agent and will only rejoin if an assurance is forthcoming that their grievances will be redressed.—A. P.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

COUNCILLOR'S ANGRY EXIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 6.

A Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board was held on Monday evening and a long agenda was speedily dealt with and disposed of the leaders of the Opposition being conspicuous by their absence owing to the allurements of wedding bells and balls.

When the item regarding tenders for repairs to the Municipal market came up for discussion a regular battle royal ensued between the "irrepressible" Mr. Angustus Pereira on the one side and Mr. Neemuchwalla and Mr. Joshi on the other,

There were two tenders one from Mr. Jaffer Alli and the other from Mr. Abdool Karai although Mr. Jaffer Alli had offered to do the work more cheaply than his rival, Mr. Pereira insisted that the contract should be given to Mr. Karai as he was he said a veteran contractor of the Municipality while Mr. Jaffar Ali was quite a stranger in the field.

Mr. Joshi laughed at Mr. Pereira's argument. Does it stand to reason, asked Mr. Joshi that because man has grown grey in the service of the municipality as a contractor he has a better right than a new comer? Moreover, the speaker said, Mr. Pereira's knowledge of contractors and their qualifications was it appeared limited to only one individual, namely, Mr. Karai, for, had he known a little more about other contractors he would have to admit that Jaffer Alli was one who could easily eclipse Karai in every way having carried out extensive building works for the Development Department involving lacs of rupees. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give preference to Karai's tender.

Mr. Neemuchwalla moved an amendment that Mr. Jaffer Alli's tender be accepted backing it up with even stronger arguments than Mr. Joshi's,

"You seem to be holding a brief for Jaffer Alli" thundered out Mr. Pereira, "And you certainly are holding a brief for Karai," retorted Mr. Neemuchwalla, in a painfully sarcastic tone which so enraged Mr. Pereira that he walked out of the hall with angry strides as if never to return again

Before Mr. Pereira had got down the stairs the amendment was carried.

A PICKPOCKET'S EXPLOIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 6.

Yesterday one Doming Joao Gigoal, a brother of Mr. Gigoal. the Police Patel of Bandra, had gone to Bombay to draw interest on the amount of Rs. 1,500 he has as fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India. His brother Elis John Gigoal was with him. He (the brother) had the receipt for the amount in his purse which also contained Rs. 75 in cash. This purse was in the inside pocket of his coat.

The brother bought a piece of cloth from a hawker who was squatting on the pavement outside Cox and Co. There was a big crowd around the hawker at the time. As they went a short distance away after the purchase of the cloth Elis John found that the purse had been picked from his pocket and the Rs. 75 together with the Bank receipt for Rs. 1,500 gone. They soon went back hurriedly to the place where the hawker was squatting, but only to find that he together with the crowd around him had disappeared. They then went and informed the Bank of the circumstances under which the receipt had vanished. The victim says he does not mind parting with another Rs. 10, if he could only have the chance of having a look at the face of the man who had so adroitly in open daylight relieved him of his purse without his knowledge.

M. S. M. RLY'S CONSTRUCTION OF BRANCH LINES.

MADRAS, May 7.

It is understood that M. S. M. Railway Company have, after joint consultation with the Government of Madras and the Railway Board, submitted proposals to the Government of India for construction of certain branch lines both on broad gauge and metre guage such as Gudivada-Bhimavaram Cocana-Koilpatti and other branches. Most of the proposals are expected to mature during the financial year. —A. P.

Cawnpore, May 7th.—News has been received here of the death at home of Mr. C May Arrindol, Bar-at-Law, a prominent member of the Bar and a Director of several Companies.—A. P.

Rawalpindi, May 6th.—Under the Arms Act one Fazal Din has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the Arsenal Theft Conspiracy Case.—A. P.

BACK BAY MYSTERY.

LAW STUDENT DONE TO DEATH.

NO CLUE SO FAR OF ASSAILANTS.

A mysterious and tragic death of a Hindu youth—a law student—is being investigated into by the Bombay city police and the city coroner. It appears about 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday Police Constable No. 969—C, who was on duty at Chowpaty, saw a dead body of a Hindu male aged about 20 years floating in the sea. The constable removed the body to the morgue and the police made enquiries in regard to the relatives of the deceased and the body was identified as that of Gopinath Atmaram, a Law student residing at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The uncle of the deceased Bal-Krishna Ramchandra, a Customs clerk, giving evidence befor the Coroner, on Thursday morning, said that when he came home on Wednesday evening the deceased was not there. He gave information to the police and at 1 a.m. he was informed that the dead body of a lad was found near the sea shore. He came to the morgue and identified the dead body of his nephew. He knew no reason why he should have committed suicide. He was quite happy in the house. To his knowledge, the deceased did not go to the sea for baths. He had no ornaments. Witness had no suspicion of foul play against any one.

Dr. C. V. Thornton, Acting Police Surgeon, who made the post-mortem examination, said there was a punctured wound, ½ in. in diameter, in the centre of the forehead. This round had bled before death as there was a line of clotted blood from it on the skin. There was also a contusion over the left eye which was produced several hours before death, as the blood in the contusion was considerable in quantity and extent. There was no fracture of the skull, but there was congestion of the brain. The stomach was full of undigested rice. There was no salt water in it. The lungs were normal, no salt water being in them or in the air passage. The presence of the clotted blood from the wound of the forehead showed that the body was not immersed in water at the time of the injury or the blood would have been washed away. The presence of the black eye showed that these injuries were received before death—probably 3—5 hours.

Finally, there was no sign of drowning. the body was thrown into the sea after death.

FUNERAL DELAYED.

In view of the above statement made by the Police Surgeon, the police stopped the body which was being taken for cremation from the morgue, for a couple of hours and took the relatives of the deceased to the Gamdevi police station for the purpose of recording their statements, as the evidence of the doctor showed that the deceased met his death not by accidental drowning, but by a deliberate plot of murder at the hands of some individuals who are not yet traced. It is surmised, that the deceased must have gone to the Charni Road Gardens and that there some "mawalis" might have accosted him and failing to get money from him, assaulted the deceased having succumbed on the spot, they might have thrown the body into the sea to conceal their crime. This is, however, a mere conjecture.

The Coroner has adjourned further enquiry till the 15th instant to enable the police to further investigate into the mystery of the death.

SHERMADEVI GURUKULA.

DR. NAIDU'S ALLEGATIONS.

The Manager, Tamil Gurukula, Shermadevi, writes to the "Hindu":—

It is impossible to contradict every inaccurate statement that is being issued to the public as propaganda against the Gurukula, by its opponents. But certain exaggerated statements have to be contradicted and we are obliged to take up the valuable space of this journal in order to correct the wrong impression deliberately created against the Gurukula.

1. Mahatmaji's proposed settlements for the conduct of the Gurukula written in his own handwriting, is in the possession of Doctor Varadarajalu Naidu. Shrman V. V. S. Iyer had taken a copy of it and published it in the papers after it was published in a distorted form by others. If our version is wrong, we challenge Dr. Naidu to publish a halftone block of the same, even as he published a signature of Mahatma Gandhi, soon after his interview at Puduppalayam. The public can then know for itself who it is that refuses to act according to the terms proposed and written down by Mahatmaji.

2. Mr. Naidu says that the number of students in the Gurukula has dwindled to nine. In spite of the propaganda against the Gurukula, the number of students on the roll of the Gurukula is twenty. Parents need not pay heed to such reports. The Gurukula will be conducted as efficiently as ever and we assure the parents of the Brahmacharis, entrusted to our care, that we consider the education of their boys as the first and foremost religious duty.

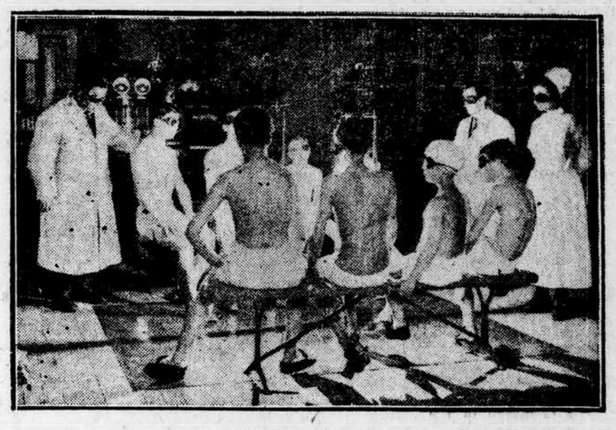
3. The gentleman who is advertised by Dr. Naidu as one of the teachers of the Gurukula was a volunteer here and had been working four or five months as a compositor and a machineman in the Gurukula press when he left. He was never a teacher in the Gurukula.

PROTEST AGAINST RENT ACT.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

To protest against the several unsatisfactory provisions of the new Rent Act, a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. Mr. V. J. Patel, M.L.A., who presided, is seen in the photograph addressing the meeting.

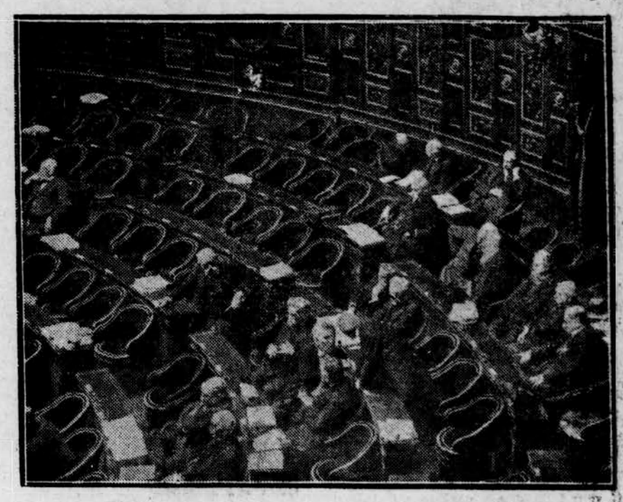
LIGHT BATH TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.



Courtesy.—Popular Science Monthly.

Tuberculosis patnents in the RobroystonHospital at Glasgow, Scotland, now are treated with baths of ultra-violet light produced by the artificial sunlight apparatus shown here. By building up the bones and improving the quality of the blood, ultra-violet light is proving an effective weapon against one of the most dreaded of all diseases.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.



Courtesy.—L'Illustration.

In the centre of the photograph President Millerand is seen with his face turned to listen to M. Meline, on his right is General Hirschauer and on his left, M. Deloncle.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

(Continued from page 7.)

As far as I remember he was clean shaved.

He had a check coat on. The third identification parade was held at the Police Station at 4 or 5 p.m. and before that none of the accused was described to him. The Police Officer merely asked him to identify the accused and he was not asked to give a description of the accused.

Were they all dressed alike at the identification parade?—No, they were dressed differently.

They were Hindus and Mussalmans dressed in many ways. No. 5 had a beard on and a round topi on his head. He did not take any notice of the dress of other men at the parade for identification. There was only one identification parade in Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Bax Shakur Ahmed, Assistant Residency Surgeon, Indore was examined by Mr. Kemp.

Are you sailing for England?—No.

The Judge: He only wants to sever his connection with the case. (Laughter.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

Continuing witness said the medical examination of five of the accused Karamat Ahmed, Dighe, Mumtaz Mahomed, Akbar and Latiff was made by him with another doctor.

Counsel then read the report of the Doctor. Karamat Khan's wound on his forefinger, shoulder, left leg, on the back of the left leg. There were ulcers near the wounds. The duration of all those wounds was probably one week. About Dighe there was a bruise on the left side of the neck caused probably by a burnt instrument; there was a wound on the finger near the palm; there were other wounds also.

Mumtaz Mahomed No. 6 had a wound near the right eye-brow; four superficial wounds on the left arm, near the palm; wounds on the shoulder blade and also near the shoulder.

Accused No. 4 Akbar had a wound about the hip bones; duration about one week.

No. 7 Abdul Latiff had wounds on the left foot also of a week's duration.

To Mr. Velinker witness said seven persons were stripped naked and examined and each one was very carefully examined. And the slightest scratch was noticed. There were no marks on Nos. 2 and 3

PRADHAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dwarkanath Madhav Pradhan examined by the Advocate-General said he was a motor driver in the service of the Maharaja of Indore and he was living above the motor garrage in Somerset Palace. He joined service in 1920, and he was on leave in August for 2 months and 20 days. He knew Mulgaoker the Palace officer. After 20th October, when he had rejoined, Mulgaoker was out of Bombay. On October 31, from Colaba Station, Mulgaoker gave him a motor guide for Zakaulla and also a receipt for Rs. 3-8-0. The amount was to be recovered from Zakaulla who was then living at Aurora House. Phanse and Ponde were also seen at Aurora House there. After giving the book to Zakaulla witness saw Nos. 3 and 7 down stairs. Mulgaoker got the motor guide from the booksellers on his way to the Railway Station. The Yuvaraj of Indore was in Bombay on December 24, and he returned to Indore on January 1. He went by motor car on January 1 and four motor cars left with him and witness drove a car. Witness went to Indore and they had to halt at 3 places. One of these places was Dhulia. One Mr. Cameron had come there accompanied by others, to make arrangements for the crossing to the Tapli and he had two drivers with him; witness knew Latiff No. 7. Cameron was the head of the workshops in Indore and witness returned on January 8. Khasgiwalla was seen at "chota" bungalow on January 11. He saw Nos. 2 and 3 coming to the Palace in a taxi. No. 2 asked witness to give him the tyre and stepney wheel, when witness told him that they were with Mulgaoker. Witness was asked to get them from Mulgaoker. Mulgaoker was told all that had happened. The wheel and tyre belonged to red Maxwell car which went to Indore on December 12. The wheel and tyre were given to one officer called Sykes. On the morning of January 12 he had some conversation with Mulgaoker. Witness went with Mulgaoker to Aurora together with cleaner Sabnis, Lele, Khasgiwalla and a Muslim Sardar whose name he did not know.

Near the bungalow they were let down there and they went to see for the mail, but witness saw Nos. 3 and 7 near the garage. Witness asked Bahadur when he had come to Bombay, and Bahadur asked him to mind his own business. The door of the garage was partly open and inside was seen a Red Maxwell car covered with dust. Witness then went to the bazar and returned to Somerset Palace. About 1 or 1-30 p.m. witness saw Bahadur and Latif at Somerset Palace. Bahadur came to witness' quarters and asked him to give him the Stepney wheel and the tyre. Witness said they were with Pai, as they were handed to him when witness had gone to Indore with the Prince.

At 4 p.m. on 12th January, witness drove Khasjiwalla, Mulgaoker and a Mahomedan Sardar to Aurora from Somerset Palace. Mulgaoker got down on the Vatchagandhy Road and the car then went to Aurora where Khasjiwalla made enquiries for Ponde and they were told that Ponde had gone out. They then went to Crawford Market, made purchases there and thence to the Hanging gardens and near the steps both the occupants of the car got down. Khasjiwalla asked witness to purchase stamps from the Post Office and it was 6 p.m. Five or ten minutes later one or two motor-cars were seen passing and after these a red Maxwell went in the direction of Kemp and Company with six men inside.

In the red Maxwell were seen Nos. 3, 4, 7, 2 and 1. He could not recognise the sixth man. Witness then drove to the Annexe to the Somerset Palace. On the 13th or 14th he had some conversation with Mulgaoker and he told him that these persons were seen in the red Maxwell car going towards Kemp and Company. He saw Phanse on the 14th or 15th at Somerset Palace. Bahadur told him that Phanse wanted him to drive to Victoria Terminus in the motor-car.

To Mr Sen-Gupta witness said in his statement to the Police on the first occasion he did not mention the name of Shafi because he did not know his name, but after he was identified witness was told that his name was Shafi Ahmed.

Was the name known by you after the identification parade or before?—After the parade.

When did you make your statement to the Police?—An hour after the identification parade.

You made your statements two or three days after?—Only once I made a statement on 13th February.

He was not called on the very next day.

May I take it that your statement was first recorded on the 13th and then on the 15th?—My statement was not completed on the 13th as I could not give the name of accused No. 1.

I suppose you were asked to recollect the name of the first man on the first occasion?—No, I was not asked.

AFTER LUNCH.

After the lunch interval Pradhan's cross-examination by Mr. Sen-Gupta was continued. Pradhan said he went to the Police Station about 11-30 a.m. on the 15th January. Messrs. Cauttey and Sykes were there. He had to wait there for about 10 or 15 minutes for the identification. The identification was held in the open space in the compound of the office. He did not see the prisoners being brought in fetters. The accused and others were standing in a line and Mr. Bhatkal was taking down the names as he was naming them.

When you identified him you said you had seen him at 6-15 p.m. on the day of the murder?—What I said was that I had seen the man on the day in that car at that hour.

How many cars had passed?—Only two cars had passed.

He did not go there without any purpose. He went to the Hanging gardens when he was asked to go there. At that time many cars did not pass.

Don't you know every evening many cars pass that way?—I can't say anything as regards the other days.

Have you been there on the band day?—I don't know.

Don't you know that it was a band evening?—I did not hear the band that day.

He was in Bombay for the last 10 years. but what he meant was that he did not go there and sit there and count there.

And you did not have any reason to look at the red Maxwell car?—The Maxwell car passed that way and I knew the persons sitting in it.

The car that preceded the Maxwell car had about 3 or 4 in one and the other only one.

And all that you remembered one month after the murder?—Yes.

I supose all these persons were sitting with their faces towards you?—When the Maxwell car was passing five or them were looking at me and there were six persons in it. Even if they had not looked at me I would have recognised them, because I knew them. After the red car had passed Khasgiwalla and other gentleman came there and witness drove them to their place.

You mean to say that after the red car went you turn your face towards the Gardens?—I was looking for the occupants of the car and was looking at the Gardens.

Therefore you cannot say whether any other car passed after the Maxwell car?—Yes.

The occupants of the Maxwell car were looking at witness.

"If their faces were not turned towards me I would have recognised them" you have said that?—Yes.

The sun had not set and the lamps were not lighted. The hood was up. It was going about 7 or 8 miles per hour.

That evening did you speak to anyone about meeting this car?—No, I did not.

You know that Shafi had been arrested at the scene of the occurrence?—He had only heard that a man had been arrested, but he knew that it was Shafi Ahmed subsequently.

Did you know that Bahadur Shah and others had been arrested at Indore and brought down to Bombay? A fortnight before you went to the Police Station?—No, I did not.

You mean to say that you did not know that the accused were arrested and brought down to Indore?—No. I did not.

The Palace officer, Wagh, told witness to go to the Police Station at 3-30 p.m. and witness went there at 4 p.m. And until that day he had no intention of giving any information to the Police.

Do you also remember who was sitting in the front seat of the Maxwell car?—Yes, Shafi.

He knew that because the car had passed in front of him.

Had you any special reason to remember them?—I know them.

Have you spoken to Shafi?—No.

He did not tell the Police on January 13 that he saw a white-complexioned Mahomedan at Aurora House on October 31.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he was on leave from October 20. He was not at all dismissed, and he had sent a petition to the Maharaja in August for two months' leave. Nobody was appointed in his place. The order was not about his reinstatement. He went away before his leave was sanctioned. The fact was his leave was not sanctioned. And it was not true that Mulgaokar would not allow him to rejoin as Bahadurshah was appointed. He did not get his pay for three months and 20 days. Only for part of October he had got his pay. He knew Ponde since 1923, when he had come here with the Maharaja. The Maharaja was in Bombay for 2 months and 6 days and Mumtaz might have come down to Bombay. She was staying at Napean Sea Road. No. 2 was a Mankari, but he did not know about his title to live at the Aurora. They lived there on account of the order of the Household department.

You saw No. 7 first time where?—at Dhulia.

Before that you have never seen him any where?—No.

You did not know his occupation—He told me he was a motor mechanic?—At Dhulia.

While Ponde and Bahadurshah were talking to witness none else was present.

Will you behave yourself and not shout at me?—Why does he shout at me? (Laughter).

The Judge: Ask him to confine himself to questions.

Were you and Mulgaokar talking to each other in the corridor?—I may have been talking to him, but not to-day.

Did you point out to Mulgaokar his mistakes in giving evidence?—I remember talking to Mulgaokar about his evidence in the magistrate's court regarding letting me down at Aurora.

Were you present in the court when Mulgaonker was giving evidence?—No. I could not hear.

Were you in the court when Mulgaonker was giving evidence?—I was with other witnesses.

Then how did you know about what Mulgaonker said? It was put to me in the cross-examination what Mulgaonker had said about letting me down near Aurora.

Have you been talking to Pai about the matter?—Not at all.

Have you corrected Pai on any point?—I don't talk to anyone on this.

He remembered having gone to the Police Station for identification parade. He did not see Pai in identifying any of the accused.

Look at the accused No. 7 properly.—I am looking at him properly! (Laughter).

Have you seen him in the Police Court?—No.

He had no talk with Pai about him and Pai was saying an untruth if he said anything else. He could not say why Pai should have said anything else.

Up to now I take it you have not spoken to Pai on the matter?—No.

He went to buy vegetables on the morning of the 12th on the Chowpatty near Babulnath Hill.

When you went into the Anrora were the windows and doors closed?—Yes, almost all.

Was the door of the garage closed?—It was partly open, about one cubit or so.

And through this opening you saw the car in the garage.—The opening was about 1½ cubits and he saw the car.

Was Swami near you at the time?—No, he was not standing near me at the time.

He saw Bahadur and Latiff near the water tank with water bottles in their hands.

The Judge asked the witness to answer the questions put to him.

Swamy was not there near the Garage when you were looking at the motor?—I was not there looking at the motor.

What part did you see of the car?—The front part.

And he saw the colour and saw the whole car covered with dust.

Could you see the whole car?—Yes, it was right in front of me, and I could see the car.

I suppose you saw the number?—I did not particularly look up the number plate, it was all covered with dust.

The bonnet was covered with dust. He did not read any daily newspapers, neither "Chabuk" nor "Mauja."

And "Kesari"?—When I say I did not read any newspaper why do you ask me whether I read this or that paper? (Laughter.)

He did not connect the Red Maxwell car with the murder because a Red Maxwell was also involved in it

You did not consider it your duty as a citizen to go and inform the Police?—I don't live in the city, but live outside the city. (Laughter.)

Do you live outside the city?—I live at Warden Road.

He would not have gone to the Police if the Palace officer had not asked him to.

Tell me where exactly your car was drawn after Khasgiwalla and the Hakim had got down?—The witness described the position and said he was standing in front of the gate of the Bishop's bungalow, near the Hanging Gardens. It was near the first gate of the Bishop's bungalow. Witness was facing the road, and rear side of the car was towards the Hanging Gardens. The distance between the car and the garden was about 8 or 10 cubits. His car was a right-hand driven car.

When did you mention the incident of your having seen the Red Maxwell?—The next day to Mulgaoker, when Khasgiwalla was also sitting there.

How did the subject start?—Mulgaoker pointed out the tyre and asked why Bahadurshah had kept it back when he had taken the wheel away, and I mentioned that I had seen the car with the five occupants of the car.

Was there anyone present there except Mulgaoker and Khasgiwalla?—No.

When did you mention about the Red Maxwell after that?—After the *Sankranti* when the news boys were shouting about the murder I told Mulgaoker that the Red Maxwell was connected with the murder.

Were you and Mulgaokar talking to each other in the corridor?—I may have been talking to him, but not to-day.

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How did the subject start?—Mulgaoker pointed out the tyre and asked why Bahadurshah had kept it back when he had taken the wheel away, and I mentioned that I had seen the car with the five occupants of the car.

Was there anyone present there except Mulgaoker and Khasgiwalla?—No.

When did you mention about the Red Maxwell after that?—After the *Sankranti* when the news boys were shouting about the murder I told Mulgaoker that the Red Maxwell was connected with the murder.

Both of them did not say much to the witness. Mulgaoker said: "What have you to do with that?"

Did you see who was sitting on the front seat near your side?—Latiff was sitting.

And on the back seat?—Accused No. 1.

Did you notice his *lal topi*?—No, I did not.

Do you notice any change now?—Only I notice he has become a little bit pale now.

Did you see No. 5 at the identification parade?—Yes.

What did you say there?—I said I know this man, but he was not in the car.

He saw No. 5 in 1922 when he went to England. He was then living in Bombay for a month before he sailed for England.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said he went to Indore with the Yuvaraj only twice, once by train and once by motor car.

Mr. Jinnah: This witness must be warned to answer only the question put to him.

The Judge:—Mr. Jinnah, I will protect you, as much as possible. Tell the witness to answer the questions and not to talk.

When he went to Aurora he saw Ponde and Phanse on the 1st floor, where they were sitting in a room in the occupation of Zakaulla; it was on the first occasion. He knew that some of the officers of Indore lived at Aurora.

There was nothing extraordinary if you saw Ponde and Phanse at Aurora?—No.

He saw Phanse next when he asked witness to drive him to Victoria Station in the Dodge car.

There was nothing unusual about it when he asked you to drive him to Boribunder?—No, nothing.

You did so, and he went off to Boribunder?—Yes.

To the Court witness said the Tapti was about 15 or 16 miles from Dhulia. There was no bridge then to cross the river and one had to cross the river in a boat. And assistance was quite necessary. A driver could cross the river with the help of a boat. But the help of outsiders was not necessary for putting the car into the boat. There was a bridge now a cross the river.

RE-EXAMINATION.

To the Advocate-General witness said Wagh was the new Palace officer in the place of Mulgaoker who came here on the 3rd or 4th of February. He was getting Rs. 100 per month, and the pay for the months for which he was not paid had now been sanctioned.

The hearing was then adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. M. D. Joshi, a Mantic Brahmin from Surat District, married on 6th ulto., at Karachi, Miss Sindhubai G. Pradhan, a non-Brahmin Maharashtriya girl who hails from Amroli, Kathiawar.

MR. ANDREWS TOUR IN ASSAM.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

A Dibrugarh correspondent writes:—

Mr. C. F. Andrews who has been touring in Assam for the last week in connection with the Opium Enquiry Committee arrived here last evening by the Mixed passenger train. In spite of the inclemency of the weather and heavy shower, there was a big crowd, including Mr. N. C. Bardoloi and other respectable gentlemen of the town, waiting at the station to have a "darsan" of Mr. Andrews. At last the train steamed into the station amidst cheers of an expectant crowd who had to go back disappointed for the last two days.

Mr. Andrews who wishes also to study the tea labour problem in Assam meets to-day at the European Club some European tea planters of the district to discuss the situation.

In connection with Mr. Andrews' visit to Assam, there was a sensational incident at the Tinsukia Railway junction which deserves public notice. Mr. Hatibarua, M.L.C., who has been accompanying Mr. Andrews in his tour, found the office box of the Opium Enquiry Committee missing in the carriage, while supervising the transhipment of the luggage into the Dibru-Sadiya Railway train. After a great deal of search he found the box lying in a corner of the station and some police officers standing by it. Mr. Hatibarua became apparently very angry, finding the box thus removed without his knowledge, and addressed the police officer thus, "What made you remove my box thus without my knowledge?" No reply coming forth from the police officer, he helped his servant in carrying the luggage off, but he was severely assaulted by the police officer; and thus blows were exchanged from both sides. It was after a great deal of fight and altercation that the box was recovered.

GREETING TO MAHATMA.

MR. DAS'S TRIBUTE.

Sj. C. R. Das, the President of the Provincial Conference, before reading his printed speech in Bengali, addressing Mahatma Gandhi said:—

It is my proud privilege to welcome you as President of the Bengal Provincial Conference. I have been your follower from the beginning of the Non-co-operation movement and I am still your follower and co-worker. It is not for me to sing your praise here. It is for the world and I feel sure that the world will listen to you as India is listening to-day. We want your inspiration and guidance. If your inspiration and message were necessary at the beginning of the Non-co-operation movement, it is still more necessary to-day, because I do not for a moment admit that the movement has been a failure. On the contrary I feel that we are nearer and nearer to Swaraj. And for the work of consolidation without which Swaraj is impossible. it is impossible for India to do without your guidance and inspiration to-day or at any time. May you guide us and inspire us till Swaraj is attained and we pray for that and for your long life.

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POONA LETTER.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SPRING LECTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 6.

The summer season is now fully on us as in other cities. But there are certain special amenities of that hot period in Poona which relieve the enervating atmosphere. One of the chief of them is the spring lecture series. Generally it begins when the season is on the increase and ends just when the first showers cool the heated earth. This year an additional charm was lent to the series on account of the fiftieth Anniversary of the series that was solemnly and beautifully celebrated on the inaugural day. It was the third of May when the whole of the Shivaji Mandir was decorated with flags and mango-branches. The ground was dotted with chairs and benches and a dais spread over with fine cloth dominated the whole scene. Clouds threatened the ceremony, but in quarter of an hour they dispersed and under the presidentship of Prof. D. K. Karve the festivity commenced. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. B. S. Kamat delivered congratulatory speeches, praising the high qualities of the late Justice Ranade who had started it and conducted it splendidly.

This was the first day. On the next Mr. S. G. Kanade delivered an address on the "Mission of Shankaracharya" under the presidentship of Prof. Damle of the Fergusson College. He said that the establishment of the Adwaita philosophy and the resurrection of the Sanatana Dharma were the two objects of Shakaracharya's Mission.

BAJIRAO I.

The 5th of May was again memorable. On it fell the death anniversary of Bajirao Peshwa I and it was patriotically observed under the anspices of the lecture series. An address was delivered by Mr. Sardesai, the researcher of Baroda, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The lecturer narrated the history of his reign and stressed his qualities of dash and bravery. Mr. Sardesai maintained that Bajirao carried on the work of Shivaji in the matter of the establishment of Hindupad-Padshahi. Mr. Kelkar referred to his policy towards the foreigners viz. the Portuguese. This year will be remembered with gratitude by all Maharashtriyans for beginning two or three new historic ceremonies viz. the anniversaries of Ahilyabai, Bajirao and Malharrao Holkar; in addition to that of Shivaji whose birth and coronation anniversaries are being regularly celebrated almost throughout the whole of Maharashtra.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

This year's Maharashtra Provincial Conference is to be held at Satara from the 10th of May under the presidentship of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh Barrister of Berar. Since the Ratnagiri Conference which was principally a Pro-change gathering and the Jalgaon Conference which was solely a No-change assemblage, there has been a hitch in the regularity in the Maharashtra Provincial Conference. This time Satara people who pride themselves upon being makers of unity, have done their efforts to bring about community of feeling between the two sections that are more completely estranged from each other than in any other province. It is not yet known whether Poona No-changers are attending the Conference, but at least Swarajists are mustering strong at the old seat of the Maratha Kingdom. The Pro-changers have openly declared that they are entitled to make a recommendation to the Congress to alter the yarn-qualification as it has proved detrimental; while the No-changers are accusing them of dishonesty in trying to do away with it, having once consented to work it at Belgaum. Let us wait and see what transpires at Satara.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

The new Municipality is hetorogenous. No party is predominant and hence it is become mostly a medley of conflicting interests and parties, each trying to have the better of the other. The President is neither a thorough Nationalist, nor a complete Moderate. The Chairman of the Managing Committee is a pronounced and active No-changer and the Chairman of the School Committee is only a literary man and a teacher of long standing. The budget of the current year is not yet passed and the work is being done by the policy of 'muddling through'. Perhaps, it was due to this policy of drift that it was decided to grant an address of welcome to Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh who goes to Satara on the 8th instant. Among the seriously-minded people there is undoubtedly a feeling that the address of the Poona Municipality which awarded addresses to men like Pt. Motilal, Deshbandhu Das, Lalaji has grown cheap. But when the proposition was once on the carpet there was left no alternative to accepting it. And the result of voting on that day was some what unprecedented, the No-changers going against, even the Satvashodhakas voting for the address.

The Deccan States subjects Conference is to be held in Poona on the 24th and the 25th of May.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is on a short lecturing tour. He lectures at Shirval, Wai and then reaches Satara on the 10th for the Conference.

The spring lecture series has tabled for the next an interesting series of lectures:—*Friday*—Mr. Rama Niyacharya—Ravi Varma's Pictures. *Saturday*—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. *Sunday*—Mr. C. S. Devle. The Budget and *Monday*—Mr. Vakil—Art in Indian Life.

The Maharashtra Literary Conference which was to be held last year at Nagpur being in abeyance, Prof. Potdar has organised a special gathering of all literary people. It is to be held next week under the presidentship of Mr. V. K. Rajwade, the first historical researcher of Maharashtra and an unequalled scholar. His presidential performance is expected to be a very original performance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

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BOOKS OF COUPON TICKETS available between Bombay, and Poona, Deviali and Nasik Road are being issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. Each book contains twenty-four tickets available on any day during six months from the date of issue. A book may be purchased and owned by any two persons whether related or not, and either or both may make use of the coupons during the period of availability.

With effect from 15th May, 1925, the cost of 24 tickets will be:—

I CLASS RS. 192-0-0
II CLASS RS. 96-0-0

As against Rs. 357 which would be the cost of 24 ordinary tickets first class and Rs. 178-8-0 second class. The coupon tickets are therefore very considerably cheaper than ordinary tickets.

Holders of these tickets can alight from the trains at any station on the journey where a train stops but must give up a coupon at the station where they alight.

The joint holders of a book of coupon tickets can use the book simultaneously if they are travelling to the same destination.

In the event of one hundred additional coupon books being sold, it is intended to run a special train every week end between Bombay and Poona during the Poona Season for the benefit of Poona visitors. This will be an additional service; the outward train will leave Bombay at about 18-30 every FRIDAY evening and the return train will leave Poona about 19-30 every SUNDAY evening. Dinner and refreshments will be served on the train. The coupon books will be available by these special trains (if run) and by all other trains between Bombay and Poona except the Race Specials.

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Enquire at the Publicity Bureau,
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OFFER OF "OLIVE BRANCH."

MR. DAS'S FARIDPORE SPEECH.

Nationalist opinions will naturally differ as to Mr. Das's terms and we shall content ourselves with wondering if in his desire for conciliation Mr. Das does not err on the side of generosity. He is apparently prepared to contemplate the continuance of Diarchy and would be content if it was tinkered up into a certain measure of workability. That represents the substance of his offer, for we cannot imagine the demand for a change of heart would present any insuperable difficulty, so far at least as assurances go. Our old friend, the time-limit, appears again on the stage but will be accepted by public opinion with reluctance. Indeed it ought to be made plain that Mr. Das has gone to the limit of concession, that his terms are mutually complementary and not to be discussed or agreed upon in isolation. Mr. Das has now spoken and with characteristic courage has taken a considerable risk in his moderation. It now remains for the other side to accept or reject the olive-branch.—The "Hindu."

Unsettling people's mind.

In his Presidential Address to the Faridpore Conference, Deshabandhu talks of "a settlement" with the Government. From what has been appearing in the Anglo-Indian journals one is led to gather that some sort of "negotiation" is going on behind the scenes. No authoritative statement has yet been vouchsafed to the public, but the mysterious references to "settlements" and "peace conferences" in which Deshabandhu indulges, have a meaning which the public cannot miss. He says that provided some real responsibility is transferred to the people there is no reason why we should not co-operate with the Government. And he qualifies it by saying that to make such a co-operation real and effective there should be a chage of heart in the rulers. There is nothing remarkable about this pronouncement except the vagueness of it. We have only one thing to say of this. There is no warrant for presuming that the Government is in a mood for settlement. It is idle to talk of "peace conferences" when everything points to the increasing determination of the Government to flout the popular will by every means in their power. To talk of "settlement" at this stage would only be unsettling the people's mind and defeating the very object which the Swarajya Party has in view—"Swarajya."

"Not within a generation."

Mr. Das indeed suffered his ardour to betray him into an obvious contradiction, when having first confessed that no Swaraj was possible save through a long and weary process of consolidation, he declared a few minutes later that "Swaraj in the fullest sense must be guaranteed to us at once, to come automatically in the near future." Set side by side, it is hard to believe that the two sentiments emanated from the same mind. The long and weary process is the British prescription, the immediate grant of full Swaraj the Indian, nor did Mr. Das seem to realize that he was backing the bureaucracy in one breath and the Congress in the next. The truth of course is that both parties have the same ideal at heart, and if one is over-pessimistic, the other is certainly over-sanguine. Rome was not built in a day, says the proverb; India, to whom the idea of political unity is still a startling novelty, will hardly be capable of full Dominion status within a generation.—"The States man."

A welcome change.

We have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that Mr. Das' offer, if agreed to, will settle nothing. The Nation will be substantially in the same predicament as at present. It will neither have that freedom at home which it so badly needs, nor that status abroad without which it cannot hold up its head among the Nations of the world as an equal among equals.

Mr. Das says: "I see signs of a real change of heart everywhere. . . . I see signs of reconciliation everywhere. The world is tired of conflicts, and I think I see a real desire for construction, for consolidation." These words indicate the change in Mr. Das' psychology, a change which is welcome. But we wish we could see the signs elsewhere. Are they to be found in Lord Birkenhead's Civil Services Bill, which has taken away from India a part of even the little liberty she was granted by his great Liberal predecessor? in the official pronouncements on the subject of constitutional advance? the Muddiman (Majority) Report? the Local Governments' despatches? the intensive propaganda in England for recruitment for the I. C. S.? the supercession of Sir Abdur Rahim? or the continued refusal to admit Indians to any vital branch of the Army? If Mr. Das' pronouncement is an accurate portrayal of Swarajist policy, then that policy stands condemned not only as failing to promote the Nation's welfare in the present but also by falling short of its immediate aim as regards the future. The Liberals, the Home Rulers and other progressive Constitutionalists, if they are more practicable and therefore effective in their methods, are also more advanced in their aims and less compromising.—"New India."

MADRAS VILLAGE OFFICERS RESTORATION BILL.

MADRAS, May 6.

A Bill known as the Madras Village Officers Restoration Bill is published in the current Fort St. George Gazette. The purpose of the Bill, as explained in the statement of objects and reasons, is to redivide certain villages into their original units and to revive the abolished offices. Since June 1920 the Government of Madras as a measure of retrenchment have been reducing the village establishments by amalgamating a number of adjoining villages into a unit and placing them within the jurisdiction of one village officer. The measure was subsequently found impracticable from the administrative point of view and undesirable on account of the hardship which is entailed on the families who according to the previous act of 1895 enjoyed hereditary village officers.—A. P.

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Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

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JODHPUR'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

A COSTLY TRIP.

OVER 10 LACS TO BE SPENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, May 4.

The Marwar Type-writers Act has gained a vast notoriety. An Act in Mewar is, by the bye, not a resolution of the Legislature, but of the Executive, there being no legislative Council in the Jodhpur State.

The following is the translation of a recent reprint of the Type-writers Act:—

"Whereas it is often noticed that some persons are in the habit of submitting false, unauthorised or anonymous petitions with a view to injure others and causing waste of official time, His Highness in order to put a stop to such practices and in pursuance of the request of the State Council has sanctioned the following resolution which has already been published in the Marwar Gazette No 11, dated the 15th December, 1923 for enforcement by the Political and Judicial member:—

(a) All persons in possession of type-writing machines for purposes of petition-writing are required to get their machines registered in the aforesaid department. Proper action will be taken against such of the type-writer, owners as fail to get their machines registered till the 15th March, 1924.

(b) All petitions, whether typed or hand-written, shall be signed by the typist or the petition-writer or the pleader concerned with his full address and shall also contain the name and address of the petitioner in distinct characters.

(c) Cyclostyled petitions shall also contain the full name and address of the writer and the petitioner.

(d) No attention shall be paid to petitions omitting the aforesaid provisions. On the contrary drastic action will be taken against persons, if traced, who write, type or submit and petitions.

(Sd.) M. R. KOTHAWALA,
Inspector-General of Police.

Commenting on this measure, the "Tribune" has suggested a ban on ink and paper while the "Shaurashtra" goes a step further and says the most effective means of checking the "capy evil" is to stop the working of the human hand!

There seems to prevail a misunderstanding as to the basis of the State Council orders dated the 19th March whereby three citizens of Jodhpur were banished and six others were prohibited from participation in any public activities and directed to pass their nights in the Kotwali till the return of his Highness to Jodhpur. I am definitely informed that the reasons prompting the orders were the alleged attempt at obstructing His Highness' voyage and making personal attacks against Sir Sukhdeo Prasad the Political and Judicial Member, by means of a memorial and a monster petition submitted to His Highness in person.

PUBLIC MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of the memorial which was signed by several citizens including some of the banished and gagged gentlemen:—

To,

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur,
Jodhpur.

May it please Your Highness,

We the poor and loyal public of Jodhpur, have the right to suggest the following for the welfare and prosperity of Your Highness' person and the royal house of Jodhpur:—

Your Highness knows very well that the Marwar public has been suffering oppression and zulum since the time of the death of our merciful master, His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur, while Pandit Sukhdeo Prasadji has been allowed again in Marwar. It is known to every body how the public was put in disturbance on the question of export of animals from Marwar and the public troubled Your Highness to solve the question. At the time of the last Mohurrum a plan was arranged between Mahomedans and Hindus for a rebellion in the city but by the Grace of God Your Highness very wisely removed the disturbance; otherwise thousands of the innocent would have been slain and perished.

It is a common complaint in the city that the modesty of young girls is not safe.

Now we hear that Your Highness has proposed to visit England with Maharaniji Sahiba, Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib and Maharaja Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, leaving the State in the charge of Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad. If this rumour is someway correct, we cannot restrain ourselves from requesting Your Highness to postpone the visit for the following reasons:—

(i) It is most dangerous as the disease of influenza is raging in England which cannot be inoculated against and at the same time we hear that our mother Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba is in the sixth month of her pregnancy and travelling on the sea by a pregnant princess is most troublesome and against Hindu belief.

(ii) It would not be out of place to mention here that it is quite unprecedented in the annals of Rajputana, and specially among Rathors who claim to be the highest and most honourable clan among the Rajputs throughout India and take pride specially in Purda system.

(iii) We have also heard that Your Highness has been advised by experienced rulers like Their Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bundi, Rewa and others but Your Highness has not put off the idea of going to England.

We, therefore, pray Your Highness would be pleased to grant our request to postpone the visit to England at present in the time of influenza with Maharani Sahiba and Sri Maharaja Kumar. If it is not advisable to Your Highness, then Maharaja Sri Ajit Singh Sahib Bahadur in the supervision of Maharaja Sri Zalim Singhji Sahib Bahadur be left here and Panditji's services may kindly be terminated before Your Highness leaves Jodhpur which is most dangerous for the public.

We beg to remain,
Your Highness's loyal and devoted public of Jodhpur.

Dated the 25-2-1925.

OVER 10 LAKHS.

His Highness, however, did leave Jodhpur on the 21st March for Bombay whence he embarked for England on the 28th. He was preceded by 175 Polo horses and men and was accompanied by a retinue of about seventy-five. A provision of ten lakhs of rupees has been made in the State budget for His Highness' travels abroad, but the actual expenses are expected to come up much higher, as he intends to extend his tour to Germany and America. This will also lengthen the period of disabilities for the persecuted citizens.

Public unrest against the policy of repression inaugurated by the knight of the Political and Judicial Department is gaining volume both on the platform and in the press. Papers devoted to the cause of the Indian States have condemned it. A public meeting of Jodhpur subjects living at Beawar was held in the third week of April and unanimously condemned the repressive measures. A general meeting of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha took place on the 28th April in which the services of the externees, Messrs. Chand mal Surana, the Secretary and Shivakaran Joshi and Pratap Chand Vakil were highly appreciated and a vote of confidence was passed. The Sabha appointed Mr. Durga Shanker as the acting Secretary, protested against the order of temporary banishment and enrolment of peaceful and respectable citizens in the register of felons and requested the Durbar to review their cases which the Sabha held had been misrepresented.

It is strongly rumoured that the Political Member was advised by His Highness on the eve of his departure to pass the greater part of his in the *mofussil*. Significance is, therefore, attached to Sir Sukhdeo touring in the districts at present and to the extraordinary precautions adopted to ensure his safety (?) when his advent to Balotra the other day synchronised with the visit of Mr. Kastoor Karan Vyas, one of the chastised patriots. The railway compartment occupied by the knight was strongly guarded and Mr. Vyas was not allowed to enter the station yard so long as the train stood there.

The other day Mr. Anand Raj had to return to Bikaner the same day he came to Jodhpur on urgent business, but the Police insisted on his passing the night at the city police station.

Similarly Mr. Kastoorkaran Vyas who while leading a party of lady pilgrims happened to be at Jodhpur on the 24th April was compelled to sleep over the night in the police compound. The Police, were, however, badly discomfitted in their attempt to repeat the same feat with Kumar Jainarain Vyas, the flower of the Hitkarini workers, who on his way from Bikaner to Ahmedabad had broken journey at Jodhpur on the 28th April. A head constable gave oral notice to the Kumar requiring him to sleep in the Kotwali at night. Mr. Jai Narayan stoutly refused to entertain the notice unless properly served. A cordial reception and an equally hearty send-off given to Mr. Jainarain by the citizens of Jodhpur must have been an eye-opener to the reactionary clique of the capital. People are wondering why restrictions have been dispenesd with against Mr. Abdul Rahman who has, however, written to the Hindu Sansar of Delhi repudiating the allegation that he has tendered an apology to the Political Member.

That attempts, though futile, have been made to elicit apologies from the patriots is shown by a letter published by one of them Mr. Bachraj in the "Tarun Rajasthan" alleging that he was offered a good job if he apologised to Sir Sukhdeo.

A weekly paper intended to be the mouthpiece of the reactionary clique, was proposed to be started from Jodhpur and a declaration under the name of "Rajbhakta" was accordingly filed some days ago. But it has not seen the light of day and there is hardly any prospect of its appearance.

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...EARLY PURCHASERS.

Amongst early purchasers may be mentioned:—

His Highness the Maharaja Kumar of Bikanir.
His Highness the Raja of Awagrah.
Hon'ble Raja Motichand.
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WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

71 P. C. ABOVE PRE-WAR LEVEL.

In March 1925 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 71 per cent. above the level in July 1914 and 2 points below the level of the previous month. The index number for food-grains only was 142 as compared with 152 in the previous month.

In April 1925 the working class cost of living index number was 158, 1 point below the level of the previous month. The weighted average of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index was 158 for all articles and 153 for food articles only.

The general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 145 thus showing a fall of 3 points as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation Securities, Railway Companies and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies remained steady while the remaining groups declined.

There were 7 industrial disputes in progress in the Presidency during the month. Of these, five were due to the question of pay and the remaining two to personal and other grievances. The number of workpeople involved was 2,570 and the number of working days lost 9,962.

A short note based on the information received from the Supervisor of Entertainment Tax regarding the number of cinema and theatre tickets sold in Bombay from January to June 1924 is published in the Labour Gazette for April 1925. The results show that on the average every person in Bombay City visits a theatre or a cinema five times in a year.

FOOD OF THE WORKER.

With the help of the Director of the Parel Bacteriological Laboratory and his assistants, the nutritive value of the diet of the Bombay working classes as revealed by the Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay was ascertained, and the results have been published in the "Labour Gazette" for April 1925. It is seen from the available data that (1) as compared with the foods of similar classes in England the different working class dietaries in Bombay show considerable lack of variety; (2) the diet is not well balanced and is too bulky; (3) rice, the staple food of Indians is very defective as a food; (4) because of the small earning of the labourer he has very little choice in his food.

MOSUL ENQUIRY.

STATEMENT BY IRAQ OFFICIAL.

The Baghdad correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian' wrote on March 31st as follows:—No announcement has been made by the Government with regard to the holding of the secondary elections and the opening of the Mejlis. The suspicion that the Government means to postpone the latter if possible is growing and is finding reflection in the press. Some action by the Government one way or the other is inevitable shortly. Not all local opinion is in favour of opening the Mejlis at present, while much of the country's future prospects and status, including the Mosul boundary question, remains unsettled. But it is unquestionable that the Government, if they decide finally to announce a postponement of the Mejlis, will inevitably meet with considerable criticism.

Subih Bey Nashat, who acted as the principal representative of the Iraq Government with the Mosul Boundary Commission, has been interviewed by the Bagdad daily "As-Siyasah" ("Politics"). Subih Bey said that the main lines of the Commission's inquiries had been directed into four channels, dealing with (1) nationality. (2) economic connections, (3) military and strategic situation of Mosul, and (4) the wishes of the local people. In the course of their inquiries the Commission invited any witnesses they wished and questioned them in secret, with special interpreters. Witnesses included many of the secondary electors of the Mosul district, large land owners, members of local councils and associations, spiritual leaders, and local notables. In the matter of population, the result of the inquiries gave 500,000 Kurds in the Mosul vilayet, 180,000 Arabs, 80,000 Christians, 45,000 Turks, and 30,000 Yezidis. The strategic position of Mosul was investigated in secret, and largely by air; the Commission did not reveal their findings. The Iraqi point of view in the economic field was strongly supported by many local merchants, especially those dealing with the tobacco grown in the north, for which the principal market is Bagdad.

Subih Bey stated that he felt assured personally that the Iraqi case had been strongly presented. The Kurds, Yezidis, and Christians had all, he understood, expressed their loyalty to the present Government and some of the Kurds had expressed sentiments of attachment to the King which had surprised the hearers.

LEASE LAW

BILL TO GIVE TENANT RIGHT TO CLAIM RENEWAL.

Mr. Evan Davies, M. P., proposes to to introduce in the House of Commons a Bill to make provision with respect to the renewal of leases and other contracts of tenancy.

A Memorandum states that the general object of the measure is to give a tenant of a building, whose lease or other contract of tenancy expires or is determined by the landlord, the right to require the landlord to renew the lease or contract on the same conditions as the original or on such other conditions as may be agreed upon, or settled by the County Court.

The maximum term for which such renewal can be demanded is either twenty-one years or the term of the original lease or contract, whichever of those terms is the shorter. The Court can allow an increase in rent, in addition to what is reasonable, having regard to certain expenses incurred not exceeding 10 per cent.

The Bill extends to Scotland as well as to England and Wales, but does not apply to a tenant who has broken the conditions of his tenancy.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES' RESENTMENT.

A Cape Town message dated April 13 says:—Dr. Abdurahman, the leader of coloured opinion in the Union, in his Presidential address to the African peoples' Organisation, attended by native delegates from all Provinces, strongly criticised the Pact Government's "civilised labour" policy which he said was designed to limit skilled occupations to Europeans. He specially condemned the Colour Bar Bill, which he described as the most iniquitous and most immoral piece of legislation since the abolition of slavery.

He was firmly convinced that an industrial colour bar would sound the deathknell of natives and Asiatics in South Africa. There was the danger of a strike of the Rand mine natives as a protest. The dominant position of Europeans would not be secured by spasmodic attempts to oust natives and coloured workers from the work hitherto done by them. Such treatment would engender deep resentment; then woe betide the authors of the injustice. He maintained that the time had arrived when the coloured workers should boldly assert their claim to full political rights.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 ineluding transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

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